

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 40.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1969.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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GRAND BIG RALLY

Meeting to Arrange for Reception of U. S. Troops.

SEVERAL PATRIOTIC SPEECHES

Minister Sewall the First Orator
Geo. W. Smith Chairman—A Com-
mittee of 100 Appointed.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There hasn't been a meeting in Honolulu since 1896 to equal the rally of last night, at the Drill Shed. The place was crowded. The Government sent Captain Berger and the band. Enthusiasm ran high. All the addresses, especially that of the American Minister resident, were applauded. Mr. Sewall was frequently interrupted by cheering. The gathering was in response to the call for assembly by Americans and friends to prepare for reception of the troops of the United States to touch here en route to Manila. The crowd began to collect before 7 o'clock. It included men from all walks of life and all nationalities. There was much chatting before the meeting opened of the operations of the American navy.

Minister Sewall, W. A. Kinney, Attorney-General Smith, United States Consul-General Haywood and Dr. John S. McGrew were called to the stage. There were cheers for the "Father of Annexation" and for the American Minister.

In opening the meeting Mr. Smith said that his purpose was well understood and that the first business was to elect a chairman. Senator McCandless proposed Mr. Smith for the presidency of the evening. Carried unanimously. Maj. J. Walter Jones was chosen secretary in the same manner.

Chairman Smith thought remarks would be in order and called upon the American Minister. Mr. Sewall said he understood the action to be taken was by residents and from their hearts. This did not look like a neutrality meeting. It was evident all present were in sympathy with the United States. There was not here any appearance of indifference to the United States now that the Government was involved in a war. The Hawaiian heart "if you will," the great American heart, the popular heart, beats more loyally now than before the United States had reluctantly gone to war.

I believe all present are in sympathy with the United States in her combat. No nation could have been more patient or forbearing than has the American before engaging in this holy war. Her demeanor has commanded the admiration of the whole world. The United States has been responsible morally for the condition of Cuba. Effort was made to victimize the United States with specious diplomacy. Woman and children were starved and killed in sight of the United States under the pretense of war. Then came the destruction of the crew of the peaceful Maine and the wreckage of that ship. Not till this climax was our great country roused to action. Then was the platform of common humanity adopted and the course taken commended by all civilization. I feel that all the men within hearing would be willing to serve the United States in the great cause she has espoused. One opportunity was given Americans here. This was when a month ago there was grave threat of attack here from the enemy of the United States. The men here showed no sign of fear or flinching. The Spanish fleet that was to come to this place and then to ravage the California coast is beneath the waters of Manila bay, sent there through the skill and valor of American seamen under that daring naval commander whose name is now placed beside Farragut's. Your Baltimore was there. So was the Boston. In the lead was the Olympia with Geo. Dewey aboard. This victory meant everything to the United States. Americans had not been at peace so long that they had forgotten how to fight. The modern navy has been gloriously vindicated. The danger to Hawaii is past. The American flag floats over the Philippines, and behind it is an irresistible force that will settle the problem of this country, whose important geographical position must now be recognized. The flag has been placed by Dewey. The present administration is not of its own accord handing down any American flag anywhere. These men on the way to support Dewey should receive here a taste of American-Hawaiian hospitality so well known all over the world. They will have here the final American handshake and cheer in the last stage of their journey to the fields where honor and glory await them.

Attorney-General Smith said the sentiment in this meeting was the feeling of brotherhood. War has marked the great steps of human progress. It seems that this contest will establish and fix higher principles. It is a righteous and just war. Where there is oppression and wrong the cry goes to high Heaven and a warm and sympathetic response comes from the heart of every right-thinking man. As to the provocation of the United States. Could any decent man see murder and starvation without attempt at alleviation? The condition in Cuba became intolerable. We glory in the American spirit. We want to show our admiration for the men going to Dewey. We recalled the incident of the cheering during the great storm in Samoa harbor. The gallantry of the Americans going into Manila bay in the face of torpedoes in their course is a glorious thing. In these islands we owe much to the United States. We are all Americans in thought and sympathy. Then let us in full accord extend a cordial welcome and a fervent God-speed to these "American troops."

Consul-General Haywood said he had noticed in the hall a number of gentlemen who owed allegiance to a flag other than the American. He was glad to know that those men of that great English speaking nation were in sympathy with the United States. The Consul-General hoped for an alliance between the Anglo-Saxon races. Mr. Haywood felt that the men en route to Manila would greatly appreciate the greeting received here. All naval officers are ready to do their duty as has Geo. Dewey and H. Sampson can only entice the Spanish fleet out they will be given Manila treatment.

W. A. Kinney said that the Hawaiian Government had now settled officially a great question. The right thing has been done at the right time. Much of the glory of settling the attitude of this Republic must be attributed to the wise judgment of the President. It was understood from official sources that fair word of full friendship was sent to Washington long before the Manila engagement. The trend of sentiment here has not been for anything like neutrality. If there had been much talk of isolation there would have been a much larger meeting than this in protest. This is a movement of Americanized Hawaii. The natives fall to realize that by annexation we want them to be Americans like themselves. If they could see this all opposition to annexation would be wiped out. There should be Hawaiians in the American navy, where they will give a good account of themselves. Think of an American army of occupation crossing this ocean. It means as Seward foretold, that the day is but dawning on the Pacific, where are to be witnessed much of the activity of the world's civilization and progress.

Dr. McGrew said he was full of the spirit of the occasion, but could add nothing to the sentiments that had been so well expressed. Mr. Chas. Pleasants of San Diego said he felt in this meeting to be within the circle of genuine Americanism. The speaker said that with other Californians lately arrived he would gladly co-operate in entertaining the American troops. There will be embraced the chance to greet and cheer the flag of hallowed and heroic association. The business of the meeting was now taken up. Capt. McStocker said the movement should be representative and moved that on entertainment, etc., a committee of 100 be appointed by the chair. Dr. McGrew thought a lesser number would be more practicable. He offered the amendment that the committee consist of ten men. Mr. McStocker urged for 100. So did Mr. Lansing. Col. McLeod was for 100 with power to add to its numbers. So was W. C. Weedon. Mr. McStocker accepted this suggestion and then Dr. McGrew withdrew his plan. The motion for a committee of 100 carried with a whirl. Chairman Smith said he would make up the list before going to bed. There were calls for P. C. Jones. He said the leaves going to Manila would leave the whole Pacific with Americanism. J. B. Atherton—I want to be on that committee to ask the younger men in welcoming the boys in blue. It is true that a marvelous movement is in progress when the American flag is being taken to a country like Manila. Mr. Dillingham—A man invited at such a time as this must try to say something. We have claimed that this country could be of use to America. Now this is being demonstrated clearly. For these traveling Americans let us do everything possible for their comfort and cheer. Col. J. H. Fisher—The chairman is requested to leave N. G. H. officers of the committee list, as they will do work through their own organization. The war shows that the United States foreign policy is changing. Again, if we entertain these men, when they go back the 6,000 or 7,000 of them will be annexation missionaries. Then, a lot of these soldiers are from the vicinity of Senator White's home and will be able to tell that gentleman something about Hawaii. Mr. McStocker moved that Americans and sympathizers be requested to display American flags and that employees give holidays. Carried. Chief Justice Judd expressed accord with the gathering and said his son had been accepted as a member of the

COMMITTEE OF 100

Organization Effected at Chamber of Commerce.

Personnel of Sub-Committees—The Executive Body at Work—En- thusiasm is on the Increase.

The first meeting of the committee of 100, for organization and counsel, was held at the Chamber of Commerce at 1 p. m. yesterday. Thirty members filed in when the door was opened and about fifty followed inside of ten minutes. There pervaded the gathering the same enthusiasm and spirit of co-operation and unity that marked the meeting of Wednesday night at the Drill Shed. Geo. W. Smith was made chairman of the committee of 100. Major Jones was elected secretary. Chairman Smith suggested that for the business at hand a number of sub-committees would be necessary. He named Executive, Finance, Grounds and Arrangements, Commissary, Entertainment, Reception and Conference.

It was agreed that the chairman should select the committeemen and that other committees should be created as needed. Senator Baldwin, being named as chairman of the Executive Committee protested. He said that this person should be a Honolulu man and wanted Mr. Smith to act. Senator McCandless said that Mr. Baldwin was the right man in the right place. Mr. Kennedy stated that Senator Baldwin was really a Honolulu man and was in every way qualified for the chairmanship of the Executive Committee. It was voted that Senator Baldwin could not be excused. Chairman Smith announced that Capt. Godfrey of the Inter-Island Company, through Capt. Campbell had tendered to the committee the use of steamers of the company. A vote of thanks was heartily given to the Inter-Island and further to Mr. Dillingham for offer of Oahu Railway trams for excursions and to Hustace & Co. for drags.

S. M. Ballou, C. A. Graham, J. G. Rothwell, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. T. D. Garrison, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, Col. W. F. Allen, John Cassidy, W. R. Castle, Capt. John Schaefer and Stearns Buck, were announced as new members of the committee of 100.

Mr. McStocker reported that 150 badges had been secured. Senator Baldwin and Mr. Dillingham inquired as to program. Mr. McStocker thought it would be best to advance ideas here and have the same referred to various committees. Mr. Dillingham said that a home steamer, decorated and with band aboard, should meet each troop ship outside.

Mr. Wright believed that owing to the exigencies of the occasion the ships would stay here only long enough to coal. He doubted if the men could go farther away from the vessel than the wharf. In that event provision should be made to let the men enjoy a fresh water bath (300 showers on the wharf) and to have their clothes washed ashore. Col. Fisher thought the Peking might wait here for the Australia and City of Sydney, with the U. S. S. Charleston.

Messrs. Lowan and Kennedy said the course should be for the sub-committees to meet and form plans and then report back to the 100. Geo. R. Carter said hospitality increased in the United States as the traveler proceeded westward and that in this affair the climax should be reached in Honolulu, with the practical proceeding that the prospective visi-

tors could pay for nothing while in Honolulu.

The committee of 100 adjourned to meet at 1 p. m. today.

Chairman Smith announces the following sub-committees. This is the corrected list:

Executive—H. P. Baldwin, chairman, Andrew Brown, Dr. C. B. Cooper, J. F. Clay, B. F. Dillingham, J. A. Kennedy, F. B. McStocker, J. A. McCandless, Dr. C. B. Wood, J. S. Martin, J. L. Kaulinkou, E. D. Tenney, W. Horace Wright, Dan Logan, E. E. Richards.

Reception—Col. J. H. Fisher, chairman, Col. G. F. McLeod, Col. J. H. Soper, Maj. J. W. Jones, Maj. C. J. McCarthy, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, Capt. L. Kenake, Capt. J. Kea, Capt. T. B. Murray, Capt. W. A. Kinney, Capt. J. W. Pratt, Capt. Paul Smith, Capt. J. M. Camara, Capt. C. W. Zeigler, Capt. R. P. Myers, Dr. J. S. McGrew, H. L. Holstein, S. K. Ka-ne, W. B. Godfrey, A. N. Kepothal, Lieut. Ed Towse, Paul Neumann, Capt. A. Fuller, R. W. Wilcox, H. A. Parmelee, Capt. John Schaefer.

Entertainment—Dr. M. E. Grossman, chairman, E. L. Spalding, G. C. Stratemeyer, W. R. Sims, F. C. Smith, J. L. Torbert, W. C. Wikler, Jr., E. O. White, E. C. Winston, Jno. Wright, A. F. Judd, L. C. Ables, A. T. Atkinson, C. M. V. Forester, W. N. Armstrong, L. H. Dee, Geo. D. Gear, Jas. Dodd, E. R. Folsom, E. A. McInerney, C. A. Graham, T. M. Starkey, Capt. H. Berger, Capt. A. Coyne, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. T. D. Garrison, Prof. F. A. Hosmer, W. R. Castle.

Finance—J. B. Atherton, chairman, C. Bolte, T. W. Hobron, W. W. Hall, W. G. Irwin, Jno. Ewa, F. J. Lowrey, H. E. Walby, Cecil Brown, G. N. Wilcox, H. Waterhouse, Geo. R. Carter, Dr. F. R. Day, J. Holt, P. C. Jones, W. F. Allen.

Commissary—W. G. Ashley, chairman, P. W. McChesney, H. J. Nolte, F. M. Lewis, W. H. Rice, J. D. McVeigh, Col. Geo. F. McLeod, W. A. Whiting, G. W. R. King, F. B. Oat, Geo. H. Paris, Jas. F. Morgan, Jno. Emmeluth, Theo. Hoffman, J. G. Rothwell.

Grounds and Decoration—W. H. Hoogs, chairman, Capt. O. Bergstrom, Capt. C. J. Campbell, C. S. Deaky, H. Laws, L. L. McCandless, A. M. Brown, A. E. Murphy, A. B. Wood, Frank McIntyre, J. A. Gilman, W. C. Weedon, N. E. Gedge, A. V. Gear, F. L. Hoogs, J. J. Kelley, D. L. Naone, Jno. Nott, W. E. Rowell, T. P. Severin, A. B. Wood, John Cassidy, Stearns Buck.

A meeting was held at 2 p. m. by the Executive Committee. Jas. A. McCandless was elected secretary. The plan for general work of the whole task, were outlined. The secretary was instructed to transmit advice to the chairmen of the sub-committees. These advices were in the form of suggestions as to grounds, food, fruit, etc., all the particulars of which have already been given.

N. G. H. OFFICERS.

Club Quarters To Be Enlarged in a Few Hours.

The officers of the First Regiment, N. G. H., as well as of the President's staff will be living, moving, exemplifications of applied industry during U. S. A. reception times. Nearly all of the officers have been placed on sub-committees of the Big 100. But the military commission holders have "other fish to fry." Aside from formal work they will do some entertaining on their own account.

Up to this time the club of the officers of the N. G. H. has had for quarters a single large room in the upper floor of the Bungalow. This cosy little home will be enlarged within the next 48 hours. There will be added to it the space of three more rooms. These will be suitably furnished, well lighted and handsomely decorated with pictures, potted plants and flags. More than this, all the officers of the troops from the United States will be entertained all the time in Honolulu by officers of the N. G. H. Headquarters for everything during the gala time coming will be at the Executive Building grounds. Headquarters for officers and committeemen will be in the upper floor of the Bungalow. The three wide lanais will be lighted and furnished.

Whenever a troop ship may be sighted the reception committee people, the executive committee of the Big 100, the officers of the N. G. H. and the ladies who care to make the trip will report without loss of time. This will be to board a properly dressed steamer to go outside and meet the voyagers. The band will be along. The reception committee will make preliminary arrangements and gain all the information to be obtained. Minister Sewall and Consul General Haywood will be invited to go out in the steamers provided so generously by the Inter-Island people.

It was voted to have a supply of cards for each officer printed and further to have a flag staff provided for the drill shed. Lieutenant Klemme donated the pole on the spot and a picture of Admiral Dewey as well. Colonel Soper donated a picture of President McKinley and Captain Schaefer loaned another handsome picture of President Dole.

Decorations—Mrs. Alice Hutchinson. Badges—Miss Nellie Lowrey. The Hookupu plan, as explained by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Judd was to make every man in the traveling United States forces a present in case there was failure of the troops to come ashore. This would be revival of a beautiful and sentimental Hawaiian custom that has been known only privately since the departure from these shores of Admiral Brown, U. S. N.

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YES, A HOOKUPU

That is What the Ladies Think the Occasion Worthy.

OPEN MEETING WITH "AMERICA"

Hear From Men Delegates and
Then Organize—Committees and
Plans—A Lei for Every Man.

How will a Hookupu do as a feature of the welcome to the soldier boys from Uncle Sam's Domain? The answer can only be that the idea is an inspiration in its way. Mrs. P. C. Jones made the suggestion at the meeting of the ladies held in the Y. M. C. A. Assembly hall at 8 yesterday afternoon. And when there was mention of flowers, Mrs. E. D. Tenney thought that every man on every troop ship should have a Hawaiian lei. This was also applauded. Mrs. A. Fuller remarked in her quiet way that the feeding of more than a thousand men and perhaps up to seven thousand seemed quite a contract, but that the ladies of Honolulu would do their share in the matter. When the question of whether or no the men en route to Manila would be allowed ashore here by their commanders was raised, Mrs. Dole said she thought that anyhow the President might be induced to invite them to visit the city.

Between ninety and one hundred of the prominent ladies of Honolulu gathered at the Y. M. C. A. hall in answer to the call made "by authority" of Mrs. C. B. Cooper. And the very first thing they did was to sing "America," with Miss Patch at the piano. Then the conference envoys from the men's committee of 100 filed in. To the Advertiser representative present it seemed odd that such as Dr. Walter Maxwell, S. M. Ballou and T. F. Lansing should be a trifle at ease. Yes; they blushed.

Mrs. Cooper bravely "broke the ice." She stated that the gathering was for the purpose of organizing as support to the men who proposed to entertain the soldiers from the United States. The first thing would be to hear from the committee of 100. Dr. Maxwell spoke and made such a success of it that Mr. Ballou and Mr. Lansing followed in turn. They told the ladies what had been done at the Chamber of Commerce hall session of the 100 men and suggested form of organization for the meeting addressed. It was to be understood, all of the men said—each one in a somewhat different way—that for the taste and tact and grace required in the big enterprise, the men depended entirely upon the ladies. The delegates from the solid 100 were applauded. There wasn't any stamping of feet, but a good many pairs of gloves must have been slightly damaged.

It didn't take such a very long time for the ladies to organize their meeting after the conference body had retired. Mrs. Cooper was chosen the president and Mrs. F. R. Day was made secretary. They admirably discharged the duties of their positions. The ideas of some of the ladies on parliamentary procedure seemed a trifle vague and curious, but there were present enough who "knew how" to avoid any serious tangles. It is no violation of confidence to mention that one awfully pretty woman thought a motion had been defeated because the vote for it, while heavily in the affirmative, was not unanimous. Another, it can be said with the distinct understanding that it goes no further, believed that it was necessary for everyone present to second a motion. But these were only little incidents that passed quickly and quietly. There was in the main the strictest attention, in the most earnest manner, to the business of the gathering. The ladies have caught the infection and their ordinarily lavish ideas of hospitality have expanded mightily. Really, some of them want to make a hero out of every wearer of the blue from the United States.

It was voted to have an executive committee, with Mrs. Cooper at the head and with Mrs. Day as secretary. The other members are: Mrs. S. E. Dole, Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. G. F. McLeod, Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. "Jack" Lucas, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. J. F. Clay, Mrs. T. F. Lansing.

Reception—Mrs. Dole and the Cabinet ladies—Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Dames, Mrs. King and Mrs. Smith. Commissary—Mrs. A. Fuller. Flowers and Lela—Mrs. E. D. Tenney.

Decorations—Mrs. Alice Hutchinson. Badges—Miss Nellie Lowrey. The Hookupu plan, as explained by

FOR THE CABLE

Exclusive Franchise Bill Passed
By the Senate.

HOUSE ON APPROPRIATIONS

More Assistants for the Courts.
The Band Will Play During
the Period.

SENATE.

Seventy-eighth Day, May 17.

The cable bill passed third reading. Not only was the original amendment carried, to which the Executive is opposed, making it necessary to secure the approval of the Secretary of State of the United States before the contract with the cable company becomes operative, but an additional amendment was passed providing that such approval shall be secured within six months from the date of the approval of the bill. Attorney-General Smith and Minister Damon, vigorously attacked the exclusive feature in the bill. Senator Hocking asked if the result of its passage would not in effect be a vote of want of confidence in the Executive. His right to discussion was questioned by Senator Brown on the point of order that there was no motion before the Senate. Senator Hocking endeavored to make it debatable by a motion to lay on the table, which is non-debatable. The motion was lost and the bill passed, by a vote of 10 to 1, Senator Hocking voting in the negative.

Senator Brown's substitute opium bill, placing the importation and sale under the authority of the Board of Health, passed second reading. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

Minister Cooper reported several acts signed by the President. Three bills were returned from the Printing Committee.

The bill to create a marine park on the east side of the harbor was reported on with recommendation for passage. Reports were also made on the House amendments to the Land Act and recommending the bill to license the local manufacture of grapes. These reports were received to be considered with the bills.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of the bill relating to the construction of railways over tide water.

Two bills, introduced by Minister Cooper, making slight amendments to the Land Act and confirming the sale of two lots of land in North Kona, passed first reading and went to the Printing Committee.

HOUSE.

Rep. Isenberg reported for the Military Committee on certain items in the appropriation bill in part, as follows:

"We find that, during the last session of the Legislature the appropriation for the support of military pay roll was \$133,700.50, but of this amount only \$112,009.92 was used, leaving a balance for Government realization of \$21,690.58. This was accomplished through very conservative management, and we believe that the appropriation asked for at this session of the Legislature, namely: \$110,000.00 is an extremely reasonable one, and knowing as we do, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will expend no more of the appropriation of this department than he deems absolutely necessary, we would recommend that the sum of \$110,000 asked for be granted."

"The appropriation of \$36,000 asked for the maintenance of the band is the same as that passed at the last session of the Legislature, and we recommend that it be granted."

Rep. Gear reported for the Committee on Health on a large number of items. This report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on certain items in the appropriation bill. Report laid on the bill to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Loebenstein made two reports for the Public Lands Committee. The same course was taken with these.

The appropriation bill was taken up on second reading. The President's salary went through as in the bill. When it came to the item of \$4,000 for Princess Kaiulani, the majority of the committee report, raising the amount to \$6,000 was moved adopted. Rep. McCandless moved to strike out the item but this motion was not seconded.

The next discussion arose on the item of \$1,500 for the fourth clerk of the First Circuit. The committee recommended striking out the whole thing and doing away with the office altogether. Rep. Gear objected and moved for passage of the item as in the bill. He read a communication from the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court in which he stated that the Chief Justice's opinion on the matter had not been asked.

Rep. Robertson objected to the language of Clerk Henry Smith in saying that the committee had not made proper investigation. The clerk himself had been seen and also others who know about the workings of the Court.

Rep. Achi was a little stronger in his language. Clerks of the Court were in the habit of taking outside work and of using the time that should be given to their regular duties. The Chief Clerk himself went to Maui not long ago on business outside of his duties. He charged the estate he was

working for a certain amount of money for his services and at the same time drew his salary from the Government. This did not look as if there was enough work to keep four clerks busy. The recommendation of the committee was adopted and the office of fourth clerk abolished.

At 12 m. the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon arrival at the item of \$12,000 for the salary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister Cooper arose and gave the President's sentiments.

Minister Damon stated that the matter was a delicate one and particularly so, from the fact that the President had recommended the raise in salary. However, for the present it was not a question of salaries that should agitate this Legislature. There were more important matters to be considered. The men in the present Ministry should stand by the President in the matter of the original salaries to show the people they were not in office for coin but to see the country out of a very unpleasant situation. "We are not out of the woods yet," said Minister Damon. "I cannot speak for my colleagues but I believe they think the same as I do. I think it is a mistake to change the salaries one dollar."

Various members spoke on the matter and the item finally passed at \$9,000.

MEN NOT WANTED

United States Will Not Accept Any Outsiders.

Negative Reply to a Honolulu Officer—A Quiet Movement and Its Disappointment.

When it was known positively that war between Spain and the United States had broken out, the idea was conceived here of furnishing a company from Honolulu for service with troops of the American Government. It was planned to organize a company of 100 men, with seventy per cent or more of drilled marksmen. This command was to be landed at San Francisco without expense to the United States and was there to be equipped, mustered in and detailed to duty where there was action.

First was the money consideration. Not more than half a dozen men who are rather well known had been told of the scheme when "all that might be needed for expenses" was guaranteed.

Next there were hasty confidential interviews with men supposed to have appetite for the enterprise. A promising nucleus for a strong company was pledged. At this stage the plan was presented to a resident who was known to be able to have prompt communication with the highest authorities at Washington. This gentleman was enthusiastic, at once volunteering to do all in his power to assist the project along. His dispatches went forward by the S. S. City of Peking, which left here the night of April 30. The telegrams were plain and urgent. While waiting for answer from the United States, those who had started the movement kept on securing men until there were more than 140 on the list. The "A B C" advertisement in this paper brought quite a number of replies, but most of the business was done quietly by personal selection. The most important understanding perhaps was that each man would be required to pass a physical examination before departing these shores.

Replies to the April 30 telegrams came by the Gaslic. They were of a disappointing and discouraging nature, as follows:

"Secretary of War regrets that offer one hundred Americans of Honolulu cannot be accepted. Only quota furnished by Governors received." (Signed) Schwan, Asst. Adjt.-General.

"War and Navy (Departments) have no use for more men at San Francisco." (Signed) J. B. Moore, Asst. Secy.

Despite these dispatches, four ex-regulars of the N. G. H. and a dozen or more civilians who had wanted to go with the Honolulu expedition, went on to the Coast by the Zealandia with the purpose of enlisting at San Francisco. The ex-regulars are Dunn, Scott, Schu-ley and Fitzgerald.

It is figured that the United States will not at any time during this war need more than say 250,000 men. According to Zealandia advices the number in the country ready to enlist is not less than 700,000. Jas. Kelley, of the Customs, is proud of the fact that at his old home in Ohio, men are offering a bonus for the purpose of getting a chance to go to the front. The papers have it that it is nearly that way everywhere.

The Honolulu men who were in this enterprise are glad they have shown their aloha to the United States and are much obliged indeed to the gentleman who took their case to Washington and to the men of means here who stood ready to furnish the cash.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—I am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands."

FROM WM. EASSIE

Island Man Has His Alaska Mining Outfit.

Writes From Duluth—Sound West. Prospecting Drill and Mechanical Pans—Interview.

Hawaii's own "Billie" formerly of Keala plantation, was the first week of this month at Duluth, Minn., the guest of Edward Z. Williams, owner and manager of the Lyceum theater at that place. Mr. Williams is well known here. He is the brother of Mrs. H. W. Howard and has twice visited the Islands. The Lyceum theater, by the way, is one of the handsomest and most expensive play-houses of the United States. The architect and superintendent of construction for the theater was Mr. Trap-hagen, now in business in this city. Mr. Eassie, who is bound for Alaska mining fields ultimately, writes to a friend that he stopped at Duluth on the way back to San Francisco from New York. He had also visited Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland and Chicago.

Mr. Eassie is backed heavily in a big undertaking by Island men. He has had some experience at mining and was an excellent machinist and a thorough engineer before he came to take charge of sugar mills here eighteen years ago. For his work in the gold fields he has had built a boiler 12-h.p. that weighs only 690 pounds and an engine of the same power which he declares with enthusiasm to be a little marvel. To complete this outfit there is a placer prospecting drill from which big results are expected. The design is Mr. Eassie's own. This drill can be sent through almost any sort of a formation at the rate of eight to ten feet per hour. It brings up a core of four and one-half inches and in a day or two a depth of fifty feet can be prospected. Now as to the equipment for the actual mining work. Mr. Eassie has had constructed two mechanical gold pans. Each one is capable of doing the work of fifty men with pick and shovel.

It will be seen that Mr. Eassie will be quite furnished for business when he gets into the gold territory. He is now in San Francisco, having reached the Occidental hotel about the 10th. Mr. Eassie sends aloha to all Honolulu and Island friends. Mrs. Eassie is now in New York City with relatives of her husband's and is enjoying her visit there very much. While in Duluth Mr. Eassie was interviewed for the Tribune, the leading newspaper of that place and among other things said:

"The war will have the effect of hastening the annexation of the Islands to the United States. Nothing may be done at this time, for the country is too much engaged, perhaps, but I think the eyes of the nation will be opened to the desirability of the Islands for a naval station as well as for extending wealth and territory. It was an awful foolish move on the part of Cleveland to pull down the American flag on the Islands after it had once been raised. If Liliuokalani had been put back on the throne she would not have been allowed to stay there long enough to warn it. I have been an ardent annexationist ever since I set foot on those Islands, and I am still of that mind. The people of substance on the Islands, the people that have the good of the Islands at heart, are unanimous for annexation. America is our natural market, and this country is preferred for annexation above all others. America is recognized as the most progressive nation, and there is also some sentiment as well as business in the desire to become annexed to the United States. 'I also look to see the laying of a cable between the United States and Honolulu at the earliest possible moment after the war with Spain is over.'"

In compliance with a law passed by the late Legislature in Wisconsin the official lists of "deserters" from the State volunteer regiments which served during the war of the rebellion have been forwarded to the Secretary of State of that Commonwealth. The lists were compiled in 1867 and 1868, and in a great many cases have done injustice to veterans who were reported as deserters when they had been prisoners of war in the South.

Feed Is High

On account of the drought in California, and there is good prospects of its being much

Higher.

Our customers will be taken care of from our large stock, bought before the last advance.

Better lay in a good supply, as our prices must advance as soon as our present stock is disposed of.

WE CARRY ONLY

THE BEST.

When you want the best Hay, Feed, or Grain at right prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

TIMELY TOPICS

May 19, 1898.

The summer is coming on and the rains are about finished; the hot, sultry and penetrating days just commenced.

The careful householder, if he be wise, will paint his house inside—and particularly outside, to insure its living to a good old age.

If you want to paint the entire house we have



HUBBUCK'S
AND
PIONEER
WHITE LEAD,

with the best oil and all other concomitants. If you only want to paint your veranda, or do some touching up the cheapest way is to purchase some of our

Ideal
Ready
Mixed
Paint.

and you can do the touching up yourself.

We carry the ready mixed paints in almost every shade and in quantities to suit, from 1-gallon tins down to 1-pound tins.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Cheap
AND
Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your camp-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Sole Agents.

Profitable Returns



Are what business men have a right to expect from well managed legitimate enterprises. Hundreds fail where one succeeds, not from want of merit in the goods offered for sale, but because of a lack of the right kind of knowledge as to what their customers require.

When You Want

A good Carriage, Buggy or Harness, don't forget to examine my stock. IT IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE ISLANDS. I can make you prices which will interest you and which defy competition. Just received, ex "Albat."

Extra Fine Surreys.

Roomy seats furnished in latest styles.
I guarantee all goods.

SCHUMAN'S
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
Fort St., above Club Stables.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
JEWELLERS
WATCHES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Something of Interest to the Ladies.

Just received per "A. J. Fuller" the following articles in

STONEWARE:

BUTTER JARS.
WATER JARS.
PRESERVE JARS.
FRENCH POTS.
COFFEE POTS.
BEAN POTS.
FLOWER POTS.
FLOWER BASKETS.
WATER KEGS.
WATER JUGS.
GLAZED FLAT BOTTOMED PANS.
MIXING BOWLS.
POULTRY FOUNTAINS.

HOUSEHOLD SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
JEWELLERS
WATCHES & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. ZUHE, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Oreosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. L. Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

OPIMUM BILL NOW

Senate Passes the New Measure on Second Reading.

HOUSE USES PRUNING KNIFE

Salary Appropriations Tackled. Committee Reports on Employment Agency.

SENATE.

Seventy-ninth Day, May, 18.

The Senate passed the bill amending the Session Laws of 1895 relating to cables by adding a paragraph permitting the Executive to grant an exclusive franchise for 20 years for a cable from Hawaii to Japan.

The bill to license the manufacture of wine from grapes of Hawaiian growth, came up on second reading. The bill repeals the law on the subject now on the statute books. The law of the Provisional Government, passed in 1894, permitted the manufacture provided that the wine be sent to the General Custom House. The Legislature of 1896 amended this provision by permitting the wine to be sent to the nearest Customs House.

The present bill permits the manufacture and sale to any licensed dealer. The manufacturer must furnish a bond in the sum of \$100 not to manufacture brandy, rum, or other spirituous liquors, not to manufacture wine from grapes from foreign countries, not to sell to any other than licensed dealers. The license to manufacture is for three years and each year the manufacturer must furnish a sworn statement of the quality of wine manufactured. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The substitute opium bill to place the importation and sale under the control of the Board of Health came up for second reading. Senator Waterhouse's motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. On his motion Senator Waterhouse said he wished to enter his protest. From foreign papers he read that the country was open to criticism for even desiring to enact such legislation. He said he had been one of those who had assisted in the overthrow and he believed the Senate should be consistent, and that if such a bill were passed, the Legislature would regret it. He considered it time to call a halt. Such bills were going to open the door for further legislation of the same character.

The Attorney General differed from the Senator. He said that opium was certainly smuggled into Hawaii under the present laws, charges might be made, but the fact remained that the forces, vigilant as they might be, were unable to cope with it. In theory the bill proposed appeared to control the evil. He believed that the provisions of the bill would lessen smuggling by placing the price at such a low figure and would restrict the use of the habitual smokers.

Senator Baldwin said that in his opinion the Senate was not an institution for reforming. The mere mandate by the Senate that evil must be put down did not put it down. He believed that the proposed law would not increase the use of opium in the country, but would decrease smuggling, would lessen corruption in the Police and Customs Departments. The Senator said no one could be more jealous of the safety of the country than he. At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session the remaining sections of the opium bill were read. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Monday.

There was no discussion on the bill to establish a Marine Park on the east side of the harbor. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Public Lands Committee recommended the passage of the bill prohibiting railways from entering upon or taking any tide waters, or in any-wise hindering, obstructing in or upon any navigable waters, or erecting, building or maintaining any bridge, pier, jetty, or wharf in or upon or over any harbor, bay or river beyond low water mark.

Senator Brown offered an amendment in the shape of an additional section providing that the bill shall not dispose vested rights under existing statutes. The amendment was defeated and the bill passed. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Committee recommended the passage of the bill authorizing the Minister of the Interior to set apart sections of land for cemeteries, omitting the provision that the cemetery for each taxation district shall be in the district. The bill passed second reading. Third reading was set for Friday.

The Public Lands Committee disapproved of the House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Public Lands to negotiate contracts with individuals or corporations owning lands in fee, whereby lands may be acquired by the Government for settlement purposes. The bill was laid on the table on motion of Senator Brown.

The House bill prohibiting the erection of barbed wire fences and the placing of barbed wire upon fences in certain places was deferred for one week.

The bill granting a franchise to construct an electric or steam railway on the island of Hawaii was read by title and referred to the Public Lands Committee. The same action was taken

with the bill introduced by Minister Cooper authorizing the sale of two pieces of land in North Kona, and the opening of streets on private land in Honoahu.

The House bill requiring foreign corporations to make returns to the Minister of the Interior was read by title and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several sections of the Rapid Transit bill were read when the reading was deferred to Wednesday.

At 3:15 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Wilder reported for the Commerce Committee on certain items in the salary appropriation bill in part as follows:

"Under Bureau of Immigration, we recommend that the salary of inspector be reduced to \$3,900 for the period instead of \$4,800.

"Under the Bureau of Forests and Nurseries we would recommend that the pay of the Commissioner be reduced from \$4,200 to \$3,750.

"We would recommend 'Pay of Foresters' be reduced from \$2,040 to \$1,860."

Rep. Achi reported for the special committee to whom was referred the salary of the employees of the Conveyances Bureau, as follows:

"That we find the work of the said department has increased during the last period and that we find the salaries asked for not too high; also, that we recommend that the salaries passed in the Senate be passed by this House."

Rep. Wilder reported for the Commerce Committee to whom was referred House bill 84, "An Act to establish a general employment agency," urging passage of the bill.

"We further believe that as soon as the value of this Department of the Government becomes known among those who furnish employment to large numbers of people, that the office will in a short time become self-sustaining and prove a valuable acquisition to the Bureau of Information of the Government."

Rep. Kaal introduced a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of building a hospital in the District of Hana. Referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The Appropriation bill was taken up as unfinished business.

The committee recommended that \$2,400 be placed as the salary of the Clerk of the Executive Council whereas it was \$3,000 in the bill. This was a raise of \$600. The motion being made for the adoption of the committee report, Minister Cooper spoke in favor of \$3,000. The position was a very responsible one and the work great. The present salary was not sufficient. The vote stood 7 to 7. The Speaker settled the matter by voting for \$2,400.

The item of \$1,200 for the pay of the Foreign Office janitor created very much of a discussion. The committee recommended a reduction to \$960. Rep. Isenberg wanted himself placed on record as being against the proposition of reducing a poor native's salary and raising that of a white man. This was objected to by Rep. Pogue, who stated that there was no one in the House more considerate of the natives than himself. The committee were in favor of placing salaries on a basis of equality. There was no intention of discrimination. Minister Cooper outlined the work of the janitor of the Foreign Office. The salary should not be reduced. Rep. Achi moved to amend the report of the committee setting the salary at \$1,160. This was lost and the report of the committee was adopted.

At 12 m. House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rep. Loebenstein presented the report of the majority of the Public Lands Committee on Resolution 90, introduced by Rep. Kaal and dealing with the cost of construction of a water pipe system from Iao valley to Kahului. Rep. Kaal was in favor of the report, but made further recommendation that a bill relating to the matter, be introduced. Further action was postponed until today with the understanding that Rep. Kaal bring up a suitable bill.

The recommendation of the committee that the salaries of the Deputy Postmaster General, Superintendent of the Postal Savings Bank and Superintendent of the Postal Money Order Department be placed at \$3,600 each, instead of \$4,000 as in the bill, was adopted.

The House took a recess of ten minutes to give time for the Attorney General to finish his speech in the Senate, so as to be present during the consideration of items pertaining to his department.

Other items were considered when Rep. Isenberg moved for adjournment.

Circuit Court Clerks.

MR. EDITOR:—Your Wednesday's edition contains some remarks by Representative Achi upon the proposed appropriation for salary of a fourth deputy clerk of the Judiciary Department for the First Circuit. If correctly reported the remarks are unjust. The clerks of my department are not in the habit of "taking outside work" and of using the time that should be given to their regular duties. As for yearly vacations, they are offered to the clerks but they are very seldom taken. The chief clerk has not taken a vacation since January, 1896. His trip to Maui alluded to was in May, 1895, and he was sent there by Circuit Judge Carter to discharge his duties as a commissioner of the Court and to report on the advisability of a partition. With respect to the proposed appropriation for a new clerkship, I recommended it and still think it was necessary, especially as searches of files are now so numerous and there are other increasing demands upon the clerk's office requiring constant attention. Yours respectfully,

A. F. JUDD,

Chief Justice.

Honolulu, May 18, 1898.

DR. C. H. WETMORE

A Well Known Hilo Resident Died on May 13.

Came Around the Horn in 1849. Prominent in Church and Educational Work.

Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, one of the early missionaries to arrive in the Hawaiian Islands, died in Hilo, Hawaii, on Friday, May 13th, after nearly half a century of faithful work. He was well known throughout the Islands and was prominent in church and educational work during his whole life. The Tribune says of him, in part:

Dr. Charles H. Wetmore was born in Lebanon, New London County, Conn., February 8, 1820, and is of long lived as well as noted ancestry. His own father reached the age of 91 years, and several of his ancestors on both sides are recorded to have lived to ages varying from 77 to 88 years.

Dr. Wetmore with his wife, whose maiden name was Lucy S. Taylor, (of Pittsfield, Mass.), arrived in Honolulu the 11th of March, 1849, having made the voyage around Cape Horn in 146 days. Dr. Wetmore came under the auspices of the American Board, as missionary physician and he was located at Hilo where he arrived on the 18th of May, 1849. He labored here for six years under the A. B. C. F. M. at a salary so small that it required the strictest economy in their mode of living.

In 1855 Dr. Wetmore severed his connection with the American Board. In 1863 the board relinquished their work and turned over the evangelization of the Islands to the Island churches. Dr. Wetmore was one of those who opposed this plan.

Upon the withdrawal of the American Board, Dr. Wetmore continued in practice upon his own account, and had charge of the American Hospital, where sailors from American ships and other Americans in need were cared for. This hospital was the building where the Rev. Mr. Hill now lives.

After the hospital was given up the building was turned over to the church and became the parsonage. It was occupied by Mr. Thompson, the first pastor of the Foreign Church. With this church Dr. Wetmore was closely identified from the first and gave it great financial assistance and much personal work. He was made first Sunday school superintendent, a position which he held until the day of his death. Dr. Wetmore was, until his death, trustee of the Lyman school, now the Hilo Boarding School for boys.

Dr. Wetmore's family consisted of one son and three daughters. The son died in early youth. The three daughters survive him. They are Mrs. Lewis of Oakland, Cal., Mrs. Henry Deacon of Pepeekeo, and Dr. Frances Wetmore, who received a thorough education abroad, and has been for several years her father's assistant in medical work, and has lately taken charge of it. Mrs. Wetmore died in 1883.

In the early days of sugar Dr. Wetmore was engaged with D. H. Hitchcock and E. G. Hitchcock in the establishment and management of Papakou plantation, which was turned over to the present owners in 1833. Dr. Wetmore was also interested in Kohala and other sugar plantations.

In 1863, during the absence of Captain Worth, the American Consul at Hilo, Dr. Wetmore was appointed acting Vice-Consul, and occupied as Consul the office now owned by Consul Furneaux on Front street.

There are now but three white men in Hilo who were here during the early years of Dr. Wetmore's residence in this town. These are C. E. Richardson, D. H. Hitchcock and W. Rose.

THE MAY PLANTER.

Articles of Value to Agriculturists—Interesting Report.

One of the most interesting articles in the May Planter Monthly, just from the press, is the report of Prof. Koebele on the scale pests to be found on Hawaiian fruit and ornamental trees. The pests and their habits and history are described in detail.

Another article of interest is selections from the report of ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden protesting against the proposition to discontinue the Government Nursery, which is now maintained at an annual cost of only about \$1,800 a year.

From the hand of Editor H. M. Whitney is a valuable article on the subject of Agricultural Employment for Hawaiian Women. The editor suggests several industries in which Hawaiian women may be employed and

points for example and possible profits to other countries. Following is the table of contents. Notes on Current Topics. Agricultural Employment for Hawaiian Women. Increasing Demand for Choice Coffee. Hawaiian Agricultural Station. Drainage Evaporator and Vacuum Pan Colls by the Marsh Pump. Sugar Trust Manipulating Refined Sugar. Report of Professor Albert Koebele. A New Caloric Moto. Telegraphy Without Wires in Germany. Secretary Wilson Wants a Man. No Limit for Sugar Prices. Coffee Planting in Java and Ceylon. Rise and Fall of Sugar Trust. Formation of Coral Reefs. Pigeon Messenger Service.

NEEDS 40,000 GUNS

With Them Gomez Could Oust Spaniards.

Question of Food Supplies for Forces in Cuba an Important One.

A New York Herald representative has for more than two months been with Gomez and other insurgent chiefs. He left Gomez on May 4 and has arrived in Key West. He is fully informed of the strength of the insurgent forces in Cuba. He writes of them as follows:

"The insurgents have now about 3,500 men in the vicinity of Gomez's camp, that is, within a radius of 80 miles," said Somford. "The best troops east of Jucaro Moron trocha are the division commanded by General Gonzales. He has 800 infantry, who are well armed and well disciplined. One company is armed with Mauser rifles which were captured from the Spanish. For these rifles there is but a small supply of ammunition. The other companies are armed with the long Remington which throws a bullet of 43 caliber. This is a weapon in common use among the insurgents. They prefer it to the Mauser in spite of the latter's repeating property. Gomez's immediate command consists of a body guard of 150 cavalry and 75 infantry, under command of Major Joseph Desrampes. Desrampes is an American from New Orleans and a good artilleryman. This force of 3,500 is all that are in fighting shape just at present, but if there were arms and equipment it could be swelled to probably 30,000. Gomez told me he wanted 40,000 guns to equip an army large enough to drive the Spaniards from the island. He wants long Remingtons or Springfield for the infantry and carbines of the same character for the cavalry.

"Garcia's force in Santiago de Cuba is all infantry. In reorganization they should be compelled to remain infantry. They are drilled as such, and, never having had horses, are accustomed to make long marches on foot.

"I know Gomez wants to unite Garcia's forces with his own, although Gomez did not tell me this himself. I am told the man never makes his plans known when he can help it. My information, however, comes from the inside. Gomez regards artillery as very important, but the Cubans have none. They have the greatest contempt for the Spanish artillerymen and assert that not a Cuban has been injured in the entire war by the Spanish field pieces.

"The question of food and supplies is an important one to be considered in any plan contemplating the utilizing of the Cuban forces against Blanco. A Cuban army of any strength cannot be mobilized until after food for it has been furnished by the United States. Gomez cannot mobilize even such forces as he has until food supplies have been sent into the island by the United States to say nothing of an army of any considerable size mobilized. His army would starve even if not crushed by Blanco."

The Young Men's Research Club will have its ladies' night at the home of Rev. D. P. and Mrs. Birnie on Friday of this week.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

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Save Money!

Stop buying other baking powder and using two teaspoonfuls to a quart of flour.

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best.

Inquisition!

The horrors of the Inquisition have been related many times, and just now as it is brought forcibly to the mind, one wonders why so many people who condemn it are apparently willing to suffer day in and day out, agonies born of pain, almost equalling Spanish tortures.

We speak of you who purchase shoes all too small or too ill shaped for you. You who go to stores where the science of foot fitting has never been known and is not being learned. We carry the finest and largest stock in the country and understand our business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,

FORT STREET.

HAMAKUA PLANTATION, PAAUILO, HAWAII, H. I.

MR. J. G. SPENCER, PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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Water-Driven Centrifugal

Which does away with two-thirds of the floor space, three-fourths of the oil, and the whole of the belting required for drying sugar with the ordinary machine. May be seen in motion on application to

212 Queen St. ROBERT CATTON.



USING THE ISLANDS.

Some people appear to believe that the relations of nations are as effusive as those between young misses, who exchange candy and kisses. Hawaii, and the United States are believed by enthusiasts to be in a very sentimental mood towards each other. No doubt there is a small portion of the people of each country that is governed by sentiment. But the percentage is as insignificant as it is among commercial men who, however much they may hold each other in high regard, assert that "Business is business." So it is with nations.

Our relations with the United States will not be settled by the "rally round the flag" sentiment on these islands, or by any special enthusiasm of the American people for "the pioneers of civilization" here. Perhaps we are beginning to find this out, after five years of experience.

That we should desire to put the islands at the disposal of the United States, for war purposes, is only a just recognition of what is due for vast benefits conferred upon us by the States. Possibly our sense of justice is made more acute by the desire for more benefits.

But underlying all sentiments are the cold facts, and the laws that govern them. The only power that can complete annexation is the American Congress. We can do no more. President McKinley has done all that his own judgment dictated. Congress must act.

Even a generous tender of the use of the islands to the United States may be beyond his power to accept, even for temporary use. His war power is extremely limited. He makes war under the Constitution. Americans here, and those who feel grateful to America may hope that he will use this power immediately. Perhaps he will do so. But the latest dispatches indicate that he is moving in his own plain, old-fashioned way of doing things according to law. He asks Congress to annex by resolution, because that is the way to do it. The American papers, friendly to annexation, advise the immediate passage of the joint resolutions. Not one of them, so far as we see, has advised any occupation of the islands, without authority from Congress.

If Congress refuses to act at once on the joint resolution, the President may find authority to use this port under some of the agreements and treaties. His course is by no means a clear one.

The Washington Star, a faithful friend of annexation takes this view of the situation.

IF THE SOLDIERS COME.

As the existing war is solely in the interests of humanity, there is every reason for the union of all races here in the welcome of the American troops if they should call at this port. We believe that the Englishmen should join in the welcome, in response to the feeling of the mother country. The warm sympathy of Englishmen everywhere else, in this war against barbarism, should not be suppressed here, because there are some political antagonisms in existence. It should never be said, if the American troops call here, that while the British Queen warmly sympathizes, as we believe, with the Americans in the efforts to suppress revolting barbarism, her subjects on these islands, for fear of the political aspects of the case and from an entirely personal standpoint, went off and sulked, and filled the air with their suspicions. When Commodore Tatnall saw the British warships nearly disabled in the fight with the Chinese before the ports of the Peiho river, and sent his boat's crew to work the British guns, he simply said: "Blood is thicker than water." He did not stop to balance up the morals of the British war with China, nor did he pull down his books, and read about the obligations of neutrals. President McKinley sent this message to the London Times: "Not the Government alone, but the whole Nation feel most deeply the good will sent to them across the sea." We expect when the British Queen through her Cabinet, touches the button that fires the hearts of Britons everywhere, in this righteous cause, and the hearts also of "The men of the Four New Nations, and the Islands of the sea," that our English colony here will not cut the wires that run back through the seas to the Royal hand.

It is not for the Englishmen here to ask only, but to demand that they salute the waving flag, across which is

written in letters of gold, "not for conquest." Whether the Germans will sympathize with the millions of their own countrymen who are under the Stars and Stripes is for them to say. They may follow the cold neutrality of the Fatherland. They may, with the rich stores of American gold flung into their laps, for near a quarter of a century, warm to a glow of gratitude, that forgets neutrality for a moment. It is for them to decide. The Americans born and residing here do not ask their aid and comfort. It is merely an occasion for some tribute to the Nation that has given them wealth.

AN EVENT.

It would be indeed one of the romances of history, if the American forces, en route to the Philippines, should use these islands for a coaling and supply station, and by authority of the American Congress should plant the flag here even for an hour. Heretofore, the discussion upon annexation has been largely speculative estimates of the value of this port, from a strategic point of view. Even the most earnest debaters looked only to the distant future for confirmation of their respective views. Men like Senator White admitted no combination of circumstances that would give strategic value to these islands. We believe that no member of Congress, who was in favor of, or opposed to annexation, ever suggested in debate the possible contingency of American soldiers, with cavalry and artillery, crossing the ocean Westward to the shores of the Far East, and the making of Hawaii a camp fire and bivouac of their trackless path. Suddenly, in the very twinkling of an eye, this tidal wave of war rises in the Atlantic, and with the marvelous speed of such waves, moves towards the Pacific, and may within a few hours, bear into this port on its crest, the American legions. The daring of Dewey's fleet confuses the thoughts of men, and bids fair to change the map of the Orient. The shells of the Baltimore crumbled the Spanish ports, but more than that, they loosened up some American traditions. Marvelous as the rapid growth of the people of the United States has been, there are few better evidences of its searching vitality than the sudden plunge into the Orient.

HOLDING THE PHILIPPINES.

The internal troubles of Spain may work disadvantage to the cause of humanity. Should the Spanish Government abandon Cuba, and the Philippines, and make peace, she would then retain several important islands. As the war is for humanity, and not to crush Spain, it would hardly be possible to require her to abandon any of her possessions not in the hands of the Americans. To do so, would appear to the world to make the war one of conquest.

If Spain submitted to the loss of Cuba, before any naval battle on the Atlantic, and asked for peace, there would be a strong international influence upon the United States to restore the Philippines to Spain, on the ground that the sole object of the war is to make Cuba independent, and not to conquer Spain or take any of her possessions. To hold or dispose of the Philippines is sound enough on general principles of warfare, but it is not quite consistent with our purpose of engaging in war.

But a continuance of the war, may modify the situation, and justify the Americans in going to the length of holding and disposing of the Philippines, as if they were a mere conquest of war.

There may be some complications in the matter.

A SUDDEN SURRENDER.

It would not be surprising if the next mail brought news that Spain had asked for a suspension of hostilities, and desired to negotiate peace on the terms of the independence of Cuba, with the restoration of the Philippines. It is her last chance to preserve something out of the Cuban wreck. If Spain takes this action at once the Government of the United States might consent to impose upon Cuba the whole or a part of the Cuban debt. Spanish "honor" may be satisfied like that of the bombastic fellow, who engaged in a fight to save his honor, and after his nose was bitten off by his opponent, declared that his "honor" was satisfied, and he would retire like a gentleman.

When the Spanish Queen asked the Pope to pray for the success of the Spanish arms, she forgot that the Holy Father had eight millions of American Catholics to pray for also. He was severely bound to maintain a neutrality of prayer.

It is not any simple affair to suitably entertain the American troops, if they should visit this port. There is an abundance and enthusiasm and means for doing a handsome thing.

But, it must not be forgotten that a state of war exists, and the soldiers are not on any picnic. What liberty may be extended to the men, while the transports are here, is of course within the discretion of the commanding officer. He is responsible for discipline. He may not see the way clear to allow any general liberty to the men. We hope he will let the boys out without restraint. But discipline will be maintained, and it may involve some restrictions.

KAPIOLANI PARK.

The community ought to be, and we hope, is, grateful to the men who had the forethought, to plan the Kapiolani Park, and the energy to execute it. It is so easy to forget obligations, that it is a most important duty of the Press to occasionally remind beneficiaries of the benefits conferred.

Everyone can see that if the land included in the park had not been taken when it was, it would now be almost impossible to secure it at prices which the Government could afford to pay. We are singularly fortunate in its location, because the extension of travel and residence is around and beyond it. Only to those who have not had the opportunity to ride or walk through it, need it be said that its large area of 250 acres makes it, in proportion to the population of the city, one of the largest of urban parks. It will be sufficient for the needs of the people for a century to come. The marvelous growth of trees and plants give it, in many places, the appearance of age. Already many of the walks and drives are singularly beautiful. All this has really been done by several public spirited men, who have charged nothing for their time, which is money to them. The community has really obtained through their foresight, an exquisite gift. It is, indeed, so precious, it is hardly appreciated.

While it is used mainly at present by those who can afford to own and hire carriages, the construction of rapid transit, will throw it open to all classes, with rates of fare so low that all can enjoy it. Therefore, it becomes an important matter to everyone that it be kept in the best order, and improved. The care of 250 acres of such grounds, involves some expense. The facts which we present elsewhere show the present condition of the management. It hardly does credit to the community that it has not taken more interest in the matter.

Elsewhere, there is no public object which secures such generous support as the "breathing places." As we are constantly banking on the natural beauties of our town, and well we may, it is not the duty of each one to take trouble enough to urge the Legislature to make adequate provision for the constant care of these grounds? Action should be taken at once, and before the adjournment.

INDUSTRIES IN JAMAICA.

The Botanic Gardens of the island of Jamaica, W. I., established by the Government of the Colony, furnish the preliminary brains for intelligent horticulture by the people. Many years ago it was founded by a far-seeing official. The island has now a more varied collection of valuable and economic or industrial plants, than is possessed by any tropical country. It is due to the brain work of thoroughly educated men, men who are trained to study and avoid mistakes.

Here are some of the products of this island, and their values:

Sugar, value	\$1,800,000
Ginger	350,000
Cacao	850,000
Lime juice	20,000
Coffee	1,400,000
Bananas	1,500,000
Logwood	1,700,000
Pimento	450,000
Oranges	850,000
Cocoanuts	85,000
Grape fruit	45,000
Anatto	15,000
Pineapples	2,500
Kola nuts	1,500

It is not very encouraging to our own planters to know that in some districts of the island, according to the report of the West India Royal Commission, the cost of producing sugar is only \$30 per ton, and it is believed that it may be even decreased.

The movement towards diversified industries is very marked. In 1882 sugar and rum furnished 77 per cent. of the exports. In 1896, they furnished only 19 per cent.

Jamaica is the only island whose prosperity has been watched and fostered for some years by an intelligent Government, and it is now able to take care of its three quarters of a million of people. The annual cost of the gardens at different elevations, is \$25,000. The governors have been able and progressive men.

The Government realizes the necessity of skill and aptitude on the part of the cultivator, if horticulture is to be made successful. Instruction in the right method of growing, pruning and manuring plants, and in prepar-

ing the produce to grow given in the elementary schools, and in the colleges. The Board of Education has introduced two Readers in the schools, for the instruction of the children in the correct principles of agriculture. In the low grade of schools, small plots of best grade of soil, together with flower pots, boxes or barrels. In the next grade, agriculture is illustrated by practical work on land of not less than a quarter of an acre to each school. Special credit is given to any one who introduces successfully an economic plant not generally known. Practical demonstrations and lectures are regularly delivered in certain districts by the officers of the Botanical Department. The report of the Commission, says: "These include such important points as the cultivation and preparation for market of coffee, cacao, oranges, kola and grapes, the method of dealing with various kinds of soils by digging, draining, liming and manuring."

The Headmaster of the High School in Jamaica says: "The primary and the greatest need in the introduction of the scientific methods of modern agriculture into Jamaica."

Upon whom lies the duty in these Hawaiian Islands, of reconstructing the educational system to meet the growing needs of the hour? Is it upon the Executive or the Board of Education? Or is equally upon both? Here we find many of the West India Islands, driven to the wall, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, striking out in every direction on new lines, under the whip of necessity. What is the lesson for us? or, are we incapable of learning any lessons? Shall we still keep as our commercial motto: "After us the deluge?"

It is fair to insist that the Board of Education has a serious duty before it. It is not a mere automaton, created to duplicate Anglo-Saxon schools among the mixed races here. Its duty is especially that of studying the whole educational needs of the community. It takes a narrow view of the case, if in these later days, it narrows education down into the rut of mental training. It cannot put the responsibility upon the Executive. It fails to grasp the needs of the hour if it does not adapt the system of education to the real wants of the peculiar races lying here. It is not urged to make any new "experiments." It has simply to study the results of experiments and experience elsewhere.

HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

In referring yesterday to the great advance made in the island of Jamaica, through the careful and scientific education of the people in agriculture and horticulture, we quoted the fact that the annual expense of the Experimental Gardens of the island was \$25,000.

In estimating what we, in these islands, can afford to pay for conducting similar gardens, we may compare the relative incomes of the two countries. The value of the exports from Jamaica for the year 1896, was about \$3,900,000. Those of Hawaii were about \$14,000,000. Apparently Hawaii with its 110,000 population, is better able to incur the expense of educating its people in industrial ways, than Jamaica is able to educate its three quarters of a million of people with only a little more than half of the income of Hawaii from foreign sources.

It is clearly, therefore, not a question of money which should provide a thorough system of education, here, in industrial matters. The money is here in abundance.

The causes which operate to prevent or retard this supremely important system of education, are the same as operate elsewhere. The island of Jamaica has had the advantage of being governed by an authority which depends largely on the British Government for its power, and not upon the average political sentiment of the inhabitants of the island itself. It is the work usually of the "benevolent tyrant," who does things that the community does not approve of, because it is ignorant, or without foresight.

The remarkable progress now made in the United States in the creation of Experimental Stations, is due largely to the work of a few men who concentrated their efforts upon Congress and secured appropriations, in spite of the indifference of the people. Twenty years ago, the average farmer had no faith whatever in "book learning" on the subject of horticulture and agriculture. He held the "professor" in contempt, and the majority of the farmers today believe the Stations are only kid glove farms. But the intelligent, scientific and yet practical work of the "professors" has secured the support of the people. The average farmers are beginning to think a little. As the Experimental Stations cost them nothing directly, they are willing to give the "professors" a chance. After a century of agriculture, during which the American writers on the subject have declared that the stupidity of the

farmers has been almost inconceivable, there are symptoms of a new birth, and the coming century will see the cultivation of the soil taking its place as one of the highest and most scientific pursuits of man.

As we have often said, the rapid development of horticultural and agricultural education here, must be placed on the political necessities of the case, especially if we are not annexed at once, for our political safety lies greatly in having a contented community.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, a man of great ability and honesty, was recently sent by the N. Y. Herald to make an investigation of the Armenian massacres. His conclusions are that the massacres were caused by the Armenian revolutionists. He does not for an instant justify the Turkish atrocities, but he believes that the revolutionists expected the interference, on their behalf of England or Russia, and miscalculated their own resources. He gives the missionaries great credit for wisdom, tact, and usefulness.

This view of the case was held by the British Government, on the breaking out of the trouble, and so stated publicly. While the British nation largely sympathized with the Armenians, the Government itself could not see its way clear to aid a people who had provoked the Turkish attack.

Some of the religious journals in America severely criticize Dr. Hepworth's report. It contradicts many of the statements perhaps loosely made regarding the Armenians, and which have been accepted as true. While it may be true, and relieve the Turks of the charge of a deliberate attempt to annihilate the Armenians, it does not clear them of the guilt of inhuman barbarity.

The case is one which shows the extreme difficulty of obtaining the correct facts, upon which alone history may be correctly written.

The estimated expenses of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the current year is \$650,000 or \$64,000 per month.

The total received during the month of March from the contributions of churches of 30 States, including legacies was \$50,925.98.

The estimated expenses of the war with Spain, for the War Department alone of the United States is \$150,000,000 for the coming year. To this must be added the cost of running the navy.

For the sake of humanity, and in order to relieve the misery of the Cuban, and prevent injury to their commerce, the United States is disbursing each day over \$600,000 or about as much as the great Foreign Missionary Society expends in a year, in all parts of the world. The United States, 33 years after the Civil war, spends in pensions to its soldiers about \$600,000 per day, or nearly as much in one day as the great Missionary Society spends in one year in the spread of the Gospel. A hundred thousand persons suffering physically touch the heart more than 100,000,000 that are suffering morally.

Representative Loebenstein publicly complains that his committee has wearied its limbs walking backwards and forwards to and from the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, seeking for information.

The legs of the committee are like those of the emaciated and dying man, whose pastor in consoling him, exhorted him to wrestle hard with the Great Destroyer. "What?" said the dying man, uncovering his limbs, "wrestle with the Great Destroyer with them legs? No, parson, he'd flip me in two seconds."

The money of the Republic goes for strong legs, and the committee ought to have them, even if they resort to wooden ones.

EDUCATION.

Business Transacted at a Meeting of Commissioners.

A short meeting of the Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

The Commissioners recommended that the action of the school agent in North Kohala appointing Miss Moore in place of Miss Atkins, be approved.

The resignation of Miss Fleming was accepted, and the appointment of Miss Ziegler in her place in the Makawao school made.

The matter of putting Mrs. S. S. Kinney in the place recently occupied by Miss Boeglin in the High School was referred back to the Teacher's Committee for further information.

Minister Cooper presented plans for the proposed new school building. As the estimates for this were all much above the proposed cost, the Minister suggested that the competition be reopened and that the estimates be raised to \$19,000 and \$22,000 for 10 and 12 room houses.

The matter of Miss Florence J. Scott in regard to a complaint about salary,

was referred to the Inspector for investigation.

The application of Robert Shaw was filed while those of Miss Emma C. Lyons, Ella May Cook, Frances Wadsworth and Blanche Page were referred to the Teacher's Committee.

NOT NEUTRALITY.

Tenor of Dispatches Sent on to Washington.

There was not a great deal of news to the Government by the Gaelic. From Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston there were letters without special features in the information line. The information is given that annexation is or appears to be very near. It is stated, however, that "war legislation" has the right of way. The Administration at Washington is eager as ever to effect annexation.

Important and significant dispatches have been sent by the Cabinet here to Washington. A Government member approached on the subject spoke with much caution and extreme reserve. He said in substance, but rather without committing himself to the expression, that Hawaii had sent word that the United States would receive at this port all the favors "consistent with the relations of the two countries, past and present." It was hinted that this definition of attitude might be accepted quite liberally.

Post Office Burglarized.

W. L. Hopper was working all of yesterday very hard in the endeavor to open one of the large safes down stairs in the postoffice. The combination had been deranged by a burglar who visited the place during Tuesday night. The glass in a rear door was broken and the bolt easily turned back. Both floors were visited by the burglar, but he found only fifteen cents that had been left on a desk. Mr. Oat says the burglar can be shown, if he calls during business hours, places where considerable sums of money are sometimes stored.

Recognized Abroad.

The following is taken from Printer's Ink, "The Little School Master of Advertising," of May 4, 1898, and speaks for itself: The Advertiser is the oldest paper in Honolulu, having been established in 1856 by H. M. Whitney." C. E. Hickok.

The Oregon is Safe.

BAHIA, (Brazil), May 9.—The United States battleship Oregon arrived here at 9:49 o'clock this morning. It is said she is now acting under secret instructions from Washington.

HAS THE WAR FEVER.

Don't talk to me o' farmin' Ner polities an' sich, I'm tuck away with fightin' An' want ter know jest which Hes got the biggest cannons, An' ships, an' bustin' stuff; An' if they're out for bizness Er puttin' up a bluff.

Whar is that flying squadron? An' that fittler, too? Whar's the soldiers started? An' what they goin' to do?

Don't talk to me o' farmin'— Had polities enough.— This war's a lively matter, The hottest kind of stuff.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Woman's Friend

The Great Medicine that Gives Nerve Strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Makes the Blood Rich and Pure, Creates an Appetite and Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality.

"I feel that I ought to write a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has done great things for me. I was in a delicate condition and was sick at my stomach and constipated. I tried remedies highly recommended for female weaknesses, but the medicines brought on other troubles. I was so weak I could not attend to my household duties, and I then determined to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After I had taken this medicine a short time I began to gain strength. I grew stronger each day.

until I was able to work all day without any inconvenience. I have taken Hood's Pills for constipation, and I am better today than I have been for five years. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills I feel rested in the morning. I am less nervous and am sure I have richer and purer blood. I have always been bothered with eczema, but now I am rid of it. Before my last child was born I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my girl baby was fat and strong, while my other child was not well and lived to be only two years old." Mrs. E. F. DEAL, Box 419, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

AN OPEN LETTER

Secretary of John II Estate Asks Questions.

Takes Issue With Admiral Miller on Pearl Harbor Land Values.

Honolulu, H. I., May 17, 1898.
ADMIRAL JOSEPH M. MILLER, U. S. N.

Dear Sir:—I was greatly surprised to see in your official report of the survey of Pearl Harbor, accompanying the reference to my statement that the price asked for Waipio Peninsula, which for the entire tract amounts to \$237.50 per acre, is less than the price paid for land in the vicinity as a business venture, your official conclusion that such price is fictitious and that the true value of the land is in the neighborhood of \$50 per acre.

Honolulu, H. I., May 13, 1898.
SIDNEY M. BALLOU, ESQ.,
Secretary John II Estate, Ltd., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—Your esteemed favor of seven days is at hand contents noted. You say, "In the official report of Pearl Harbor the statement has been made that the price at which the Peninsula is held is the same as the price paid for the entire tract, which is \$237.50 per acre, is fictitious, and that the true value is about \$50 per acre. In view of the publicity which has been given to this statement and the importance of its correction would you kindly answer the following questions:

I will quote the questions and answer them in the order submitted.

1. "Did you buy the Peninsula of Pearl City in Pearl Harbor?"

Ans. I purchased 229.91 acres in 1889 and 1890.

2. "What price did you pay per acre?"

Ans. I purchased February 7, 1889 from S. B. Dole, attorney in fact for Lots C, Ford and Porter D, Ford, 72.62 acres of land on the east side of the Peninsula of Pearl City for \$23,286, as per deed recorded 13th day of February, 1890. Liber 122, pages 138, 139, 140. On the 22d day of April, 1889, as per deed recorded Liber 111, pages 421 and 422. And as per deed dated April 14, 1890 and recorded Liber 125, pages 63, 64, 65. I purchased 152.29 acres from Paul P. Kanaa and wife for the sum of \$22,000.00. The price paid for the first lot was \$300 per acre. Nearly one-third of the second purchase was a mile above the Peninsula.

3. "At what date was the purchase made?"

Ans. As stated above.

4. "Has real estate in that vicinity increased or decreased in price since the date of that purchase?"

Ans. At a public auction here in Honolulu, October 21st, 1890, a sale of lots at the Peninsula of Pearl City amounted to over \$24,000. The price realized was over \$15,000 per acre.

5. "Do you consider Pearl City Peninsula, more or less valuable than the adjoining Peninsula of Waipio?"

Ans. Only so far as improvements have made it more valuable. If the U. S. Government do not want the Waipio Peninsula, I believe purchasers can be found who will pay \$250 per acre for the whole. There are 1,000 acres of sugar land in Waipio Peninsula.

6. "How far is Honolulu from Pearl Harbor?"

Ans. Ten miles.

7. "What is wharf frontage in Honolulu worth?"

Ans. I am unable to say.

8. "If the channel to Pearl Harbor were opened would wharf frontage there be more or less valuable than wharf frontage in Honolulu?"

Ans. The comparative value of wharf frontage would depend upon future developments.

If you should make any public use of these answers I wish it made clear to the public that I have no interest whatever in this matter, except a general interest in the welfare of the whole country. Possibly no one in these islands is more desirous for annexation to the U. S. A. than I, yet I am not so selfish as to wish to see the property of Hawaiians sacrificed in the least degree for my benefit. On the other hand I doubt if any one would be more jealous for the interests of Uncle Sam than I. I want the United States to secure all the land it needs in the Harbor "Pearl River" at the least possible price consistent with justice to those from whom it is taken.

I feel justified fully in making this statement for the reason that I gave the United States on behalf of the O. R. & L. Co. and this country, an option for a half mile of frontage to deep water in Pearl Harbor for the whole term of our lease (50 years) for the consideration of one dollar.

I stand ready to repeat the same offer today if it is desired.

Your very truly,
(Signed) B. F. DILLINGHAM,
General Manager Oahu Railway & Land Co.

Honolulu, H. I., May 13, 1898.
JOHN F. HACKFELD, ESQ.,
Treasurer Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.

Dear Sir:—Is the official report of

the Survey of Pearl Harbor the statement has been made that the price at which the Peninsula of Waipio is held is the entire peninsula is taken, to wit: \$237.50 per acre, is fictitious, and that the true value is about \$50 per acre. In view of the publicity which has been given to this statement and the importance of its correction would you kindly answer the following questions:

1. Has the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., bought any land in fee simple during the past year?

2. What price was paid per acre?

3. How far was that land from the Peninsula of Waipio?

4. Had that land any water frontage or any other special advantages?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) SIDNEY M. BALLOU,
Secretary John II Estate, Ltd.

Honolulu, May 16, 1898.
SIDNEY M. BALLOU, ESQ.,
Secretary John II Estate, Ltd., Honolulu.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, dated May 13th, I beg to inform you that the Oahu Sugar Co. purchased last year from the Estate of Jas. Robinson a piece of about 78 acres of land at Auahi, Ewa, suitable for a site for its sugar factory, laborers' quarters, etc., at the price of \$225 per acre; this land is situated about 1/2 mile above the Peninsula of Waipio and has no water frontage or any other special advantages.

I am unable to state whether this land is more or less valuable than the land on the Peninsula of Waipio. Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. F. HACKFELD,
Treasurer Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.

The substance of these two transactions is this: Eight years ago Mr. Dillingham found it profitable to pay \$300 an acre for the entire east side of the Peninsula of Pearl City, which, as you are aware, differs only from Waipio in being a smaller peninsula and not having the advantage of deep water close to the shore. The land at that time was entirely unimproved.

Mr. Dillingham ran a short branch railroad down the center of the peninsula, staked his purchase into town lots and sold at a rate of five times his purchase price. I know of no reason why the same venture would not be equally successful tomorrow at Waipio.

The second transaction referred to is the purchase of the site for mill and laborers' quarters for the new Oahu Sugar Co. This land is inland without any natural advantages, the chief requisites for its use as a mill site being that it is approximately near the center of the plantation and that it is not sheltered from the trade winds which aid the draft of the chimney. If a plantation is obliged to pay over \$200 an acre for its mill site I am unable to understand how the United States expects to get a naval station with extensive wharf frontage for \$50 an acre.

These two transactions are the only ones that I know of in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor within recent years. Under these circumstances I do not feel that it is presumptuous to request you to inform me in turn upon what information you base your conclusion that the price at which Waipio Peninsula is held is fictitious and that the true value is about \$50 per acre.

You will perhaps pardon me if I take advantage of this communication to you to make public another correction of a statement for which you are in no wise responsible. Congressman Kilborn and other opponents of annexation have coupled with the statement that the land at Pearl Harbor is held at an exorbitant price, for which unfortunately they now have your official statement, the further assertion that the land is held by speculators, thereby seeking to create the impression that the land has been bought up at low prices with the expectation of making a profit from the United States.

The truth is, on the contrary, that the land has not been bought or sold for the past forty years. It was originally the property of John II, a Hawaiian Chief, who proved his title to it before the Land Commission and received his Award in 1855. The land remained in his possession until his death in 1870 when it was devised by him to his daughter Irene II now the wife of Mr. C. A. Brown.

Last year for the better management of the Estate a Corporation was formed in which Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown and their children hold the entire beneficial interest.

I am confident that you will excuse the publicity which I give to this personal letter on account of the importance of the question to all those interested in the welfare of the Hawaiian Islands. It may be said that the fact that the land can be condemned by the United States and its value assessed by twelve disinterested men renders our prices of little moment, but I express the sentiments of the directors of the corporation in saying that we should feel that we were betraying the interests of Hawaii should we delay or discourage annexation by holding the land required by the United States at a dollar above its fair market value.

Very truly yours,
SIDNEY MILLER BALLOU,
Secretary John II Estate, Limited.

Resolution to Adjourn.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Representative Dockery of Missouri, a minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations, has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that when the two houses adjourn Monday, June 6th, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, July 19, 1898. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Wilson Rankin, a Wyoming stockman who has been here a month for rest, left for his home by the Zeeland. Mr. Rankin is manager of a little ranch of 200,000 acres.

SHORT SESSIONS

Senate and House Transact Routine Business.

Bill for Lots in Pairs—House Asks Questions—Molokai Settlement.

SENATE.
Eightieth Day, May 19.

The remainder of the Rapid Transit bill was read. The bill passed first reading, was read by title and went to the Public Lands Committee to which were added Senators Brown and Kapaemahu.

The Printing Committee reported back a public lands bill permitting the commissioners to set apart lots in public lands, separate from but adjacent to each other, in pairs, one of which shall be suitable for a house lot, and the other of which shall be suitable for agricultural purposes. Each of such pairs may be applied for by one qualified person. The bill was read by title and went to the Public Lands Committee.

HOUSE.
Minister Cooper announced the following acts signed by the President: "An Act relating to certain licenses, etc."

Rep. Loebenstein reported for the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements to whom was referred the House bill, relating to pounds, estrays, etc., in part, as follows:

"Your committee feel that authority should be given the road authorities in their several districts to take up estrays and impounding the same, which power is not vested in them under the present law, excepting the city of Honolulu."

Rep. Kaal was given permission by the House to introduce an "Act to authorize the Minister of the Interior to take possession of whatever land and water may be required for the use of the Waialua Water Works."

Rep. McCandless introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for a schoolhouse at Lale, Oahu."

Referred to the Committee on Education.

"Resolved, That an item of \$150 be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose of erecting two tombstones for the men who were killed at Kalalau on July 4th and 5th, 1893, while doing their duty towards the Government."

"At the present time only two wooden boards mark the graves of these men."

Referred to the Military Committee.

Rep. McCandless propounded the following to Minister Cooper:

"After the special committee of the House of Representatives returned from their recent visit to the leper settlement on Molokai, they submitted a report to this House, in which report they recommended that certain persons be re-examined by the Board of Health in order to ascertain, whether any signs of leprosy are apparent, it appearing to the committee that all signs of the disease had disappeared."

"Will you kindly inform the House just what steps the Board of Health has taken to comply with the recommendations of said special committee and report to this House the results of the investigation of the Board of Health in this respect?"

Rep. Isenberg asked for an additional five days to report for the special committee on Carter memorial. Granted.

The appropriation bill was taken up for consideration. The item of \$1,800 for the salary of the clerk of the Sheriff of Maui. The vote stood 6 to 5.

The Speaker voted for the amount stating that he was in favor of a proper reduction but not an indiscriminate cutting down of salaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Continuation of consideration of the appropriation bill.

Under items in the Department of the Interior appropriations the salary of the electoral registrar was cut from \$1,200 to \$600.

There were only nine members in the House and there was a lot of discussion on various items. A reconsideration of the Deputy Marshal's salary, passed at \$3,600 capped the climax.

Motions to make the salary \$4,800, \$4,200 and \$4,000 were made. Rep. Kapaemahu "picked up his dishes" and was going home. The item passed at \$4,900. Then Rep. Isenberg moved for adjournment which carried by a vote of 5 to 4.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

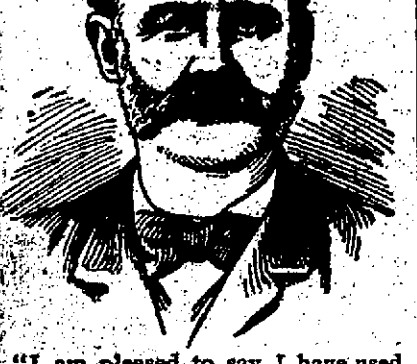
(From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.)
Mr. James Rowland of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief.

He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Beween, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TO TONE UP THE SYSTEM AGAINST OPPRESSIVE HEAT

"Consider it Unequaled"

Mr. Edwin Bright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimonial:



"I am pleased to say I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequaled."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There was quite a rush for flags early yesterday morning.

A change of departure and arrival of the S. S. Kinan is given in this issue.

Minister Sewall and Consul-General Haywood have offered their services to the Big 100.

The heavy wind has inflicted considerable damage to growing "crops" of alligator pears and mangoes.

The schooner Jessie Minor arrived in Kailua, Kona, on Sunday last with a cargo of lumber from Eureka.

There has been offered to the Big 100 use of the fine hall of the Waverley Club at any time the same may be needed.

The American bark Ceylon, Calhoun master, sailed for Hilo yesterday to complete her cargo of sugar for San Francisco.

Before leaving for the States a few days ago, W. A. Bowen resigned his place as a member of the Board of Education.

Capt. Geo. B. Carter has tendered the use of the host house of the Hawaiian Club to the Big 100 for entertainment of visitors.

W. Porter Boyd, United States Vice-Consul, left for the States by the Zealandia yesterday. The report that Mr. Boyd goes on an important mission is denied.

David W. C. Nesfield, at one time editor of the Daily Hawaiian here, died at Fresno, Cal., May 6. Mr. Nesfield was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Hawaiian Hardware Co. carry a full supply of Hubbard's and Pioneer white lead for general painting, or the Ideal Ready Mixed Paints, in all shades, for touching up.

Geo. Hons will return to his Maui home on Friday. He has been here on both public and private business, being interested in several measures before the House.

George Hons, well endorsed, has applied for license to practice in all the Courts of the Republic. He has been an attorney before the lower Courts on Maui for a long time.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs made his monthly inspection of Companies E and F of the N. G. H. yesterday, and of the Barracks, and found everything in satisfactory condition.

All the other Bennington officers greatly envied Assistant Engineer Wislisp, who left by the Zealandia yesterday to be chief engineer of the Alert, now at Mare Island.

Byron A. Clark says that in a letter from Southern California he is told of the shooting of horses that were starving on account of the drought. Cattle are being shipped East for feeding.

The American barkentine Irngard, Schmidt master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon after a trip of about 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 1,000 tons of general merchandise for F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The American brigantine W. G. Irwin, Williams master, arrived in port yesterday forenoon, 13 days from San Francisco with a cargo of 600 tons of general merchandise for W. G. Irwin & Co. She is discharging at the Oceanic wharf.

Geo. W. Macfarlane has instituted suit against the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Collector-General of Customs to force issuance of temporary registration under the Hawaiian flag to the vessel Peter Jensen, now at San Francisco.

The American bark Archer, Calhoun master, sailed for San Francisco at 10 a. m. yesterday forenoon with a cargo of 22,761 bags of sugar weighing 2,775,629 pounds, valued at \$95,832 and shipped by the following: F. A. Schaefer & Co., C. Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke.

George H. Rottmann is still in the Hilo jail. On the 30th inst., he will have a hearing on the charge of attempting to murder an infant child. The Hilo Herald says nothing of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
CITY OF PEKING.....May 28	CHINA.....May 28
DORIC.....June 4	BELGIC.....May 31
CHINA.....June 15	PERU.....June 10
BELGIC.....June 25	COPTIC.....June 19
PERU.....July 5	RIO DE JANEIRO.....June 28
COPTIC.....July 14	GABLIC.....July 8
RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 28	CITY OF PEKING.....July 17

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Friday.....May 20/Friday.....July 1
Tuesday.....May 31/Tuesday.....July 12
Thursday.....June 9/Thursday.....July 22
Tuesday.....June 21/Tuesday.....Aug. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked *.

*Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m. touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona, Kaula and Kawaihewa the same day; Mahukona, Kaula and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Saturday.....May 28/Saturday.....July 9
Tuesday.....June 7/Tuesday.....July 20
Saturday.....June 18/Saturday.....July 30
Wednesday.....June 29/Wednesday.....Aug. 10

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$30.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. touching at Kahului, Hana, Maui and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by passengers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per centum.

C. L. WIGGINT, President.
W. F. ALLEN, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.

THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.
Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Letters, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 11 1/2. Price \$1.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 41 pockets 4 1/2 x 11 1/2. Price \$2.50.
80% Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company
Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

CANE ON MOLOKAI

Plantation on the Ranch Estate Has Been Started.

AN ARTESIAN WATER SUPPLY

First Well is a Success—Not Deep. A Million Gallons a Day. More Wells.

Jas. S. (Kimo) McCandless, the present field man of the well boring firm of McCandless Brothers, says he cannot presume or undertake to make any statements for the Molokai Ranch Company as to its plantation prospects or plans. Mr. McCandless, who is over from Kaunakakai, to return today, tells willingly enough something of his work there three-quarters of a mile from the beach. From what Mr. McCandless says it is more than reasonable to believe that the Molokai Ranch Company, on the island giving the corporation its name, is to have one of the largest sugar enterprises of the country. Water is available. That was the only question. The problem was surprisingly easy of solution. It took but a fortnight of time and what may be called only a small amount of money to settle definitely and most satisfactorily what has been guessed at for from thirty of forty years. A plantation on Molokai is practicable and is being established.

The experimental well that has insured cane fields and a sugar mill for Molokai is an insignificant affair when compared to the plantation wells on Oahu. It is only seventy-five feet deep and is referred to by the contractors as a "post-hole." But the reservoir at the bottom of the "post-hole" has sustained a drain of one million gallons of water a day without showing or exhibiting any diminution of supply. The supply was brought through a six-inch pipe with a centrifugal pump. The fluid is all right for domestic use. J. S. McCandless returns to Kaunakakai today by the Mauna Loa, of the Inter-Island steamer line. A good many more wells are to be bored. Plans for pumping stations have been under way for some time. These will of course now be completed at once, and orders will be placed for pumps and engines as well as an entire mill plant.

So swiftly have events moved with the Molokai Ranch Company that there is already growing cane on the estate. Two acres have been planted and the green spears come above the ground in nine days. Ploughing is under way. There was shipped to the new plantation from here yesterday 300 bags of seed cane. More will follow. With this company there is ample capital and aggressive management and the business will be pushed from the very first. The property went to a syndicate with General Hartwell and Judge Carter at the head locality. For many years the land has produced only beef. There are large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and bands of horses upon it. The stock will be gotten rid of gradually and the cane area, to be large from the first, will be extended as time goes on. The trade between Molokai and Oahu will become a considerable business factor.

Mr. Jas. McCandless, who has been in the well making business all over the group, says the Molokai Ranch Company soil is sure to be quite productive. In sinking the first well there was found about twenty feet of soil. There is no coral at all at the distance from shore of the first well. After the twenty feet the drill passed through hard and soft volcanic formation.

IS OF GRAVE IMPORT.

As a War Measure Annexation Means Much to America.

The Washington Stars says: The military value of Hawaii to the United States was never more plainly apparent than today, when events in the Pacific have shown how necessary it is for this country to possess a resting point in that great ocean. Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila has demonstrated the force of all that has been theoretically advanced in favor of Hawaiian annexation for many years.

It is now proposed to press the annexation project in the House of Representatives, where it stands in the form of a joint resolution. On such a measure a majority vote suffices to secure action. The House can logically and probably speedily pass this resolution as a war measure, such as it virtually is today under all existing circumstances. With this start in the lower House the resolution is expected to receive prompt endorsement by the Senate. It is known that very nearly two-thirds of the Senate favor annexation.

The President of Hawaii has, it is said, officially made tender to the President of the United States of what amounts to the military possession of the Islands. Whether this carries with it the sovereignty over the present Republic or is intended solely as a temporary expedient in aid of the United States in its campaign against Spain is not at present clear. The proposition seems most definitely to be that of an alliance between Hawaii and this country, giving to the latter access to

the ports of the former for military purposes. That sort of annexation will not accomplish the many purposes of the union contemplated by the treaty or the joint resolution. Full and permanent amalgamation is necessary to solve the many problems of the present and the future. The United States must assume the four millions of debt. It must take over all obligations and responsibilities now borne by Hawaii. The compact must be forever, not for the uncertain period of this war. Other military necessities than those now at hand may arise in the future, and Hawaii must be ours to cope with them as well as with those that now prompt the President of the Island Republic to advance his generous offer.

Therefore annexation becomes a war measure of greater import than though it related solely to the fight with Spain. It must be considered as one of the broad phases of the Nation's development and treated accordingly. The matter has been debated fully and is thoroughly understood by all. Further argument is unnecessary. The House can pass the joint resolution within a few days, or even a few hours. The Senate should then be sufficiently patriotic to lay aside its traditions, as it did on the historic occasion when it passed the fifty million dollar war fund bill unanimously and in silence, and quickly pass this joint resolution.

MONEY FOR PARK

More Funds Needed to Maintain Kapiolani.

Treasurer's Report Shows Deficit. How the \$2,500 is Expended Each Year.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of Kapiolani Park, the treasurer presented his report showing that the present appropriation of \$2,500 per annum was quite inadequate to meet the current expenses of the park and to keep that now popular institution in any thing like decent order, and make it present a beautiful and attractive appearance to its numerous visitors. Kapiolani Park has now become a suburban necessity to Honolulu, and it is surprising to note the number of persons, men, women and children, who throng the park on a pleasant afternoon and more especially on Sundays and moonlight nights. Its shady avenues are the delight of bicyclers and carriage drivers.

The amount allowed by the Government for the maintenance of the park is \$2,500 per annum. To this may be added about \$400 or \$500 a year receipts from sale of keawe beans, fire wood, rents from track for races, etc., making a total of, says, \$3,000. Out of this there has to be maintained the whole property of the park comprising about 250 acres. This represents over eight miles of avenues, numerous bridges, culverts and fences, all of which have to be kept in repair, to say nothing of the regular work which is constantly going on, of reclaiming swamp lands, building of new avenues, planting of trees, watering of roads and other work incidental to the care of the park.

At present the staff of the park consist of 16 laborers and one manager. Their wages, with the cost for grain and shoeing working animals, more than uses up the receipts, so that by the treasurer's showing, a deficit of nearly \$1,000 has taken place since the new commissioners took hold, some two years ago. Unless relief is obtained from the Legislature it will be necessary to curtail much of the work and necessary repairs, which will eventually detract from the beauty and attractiveness of the place.

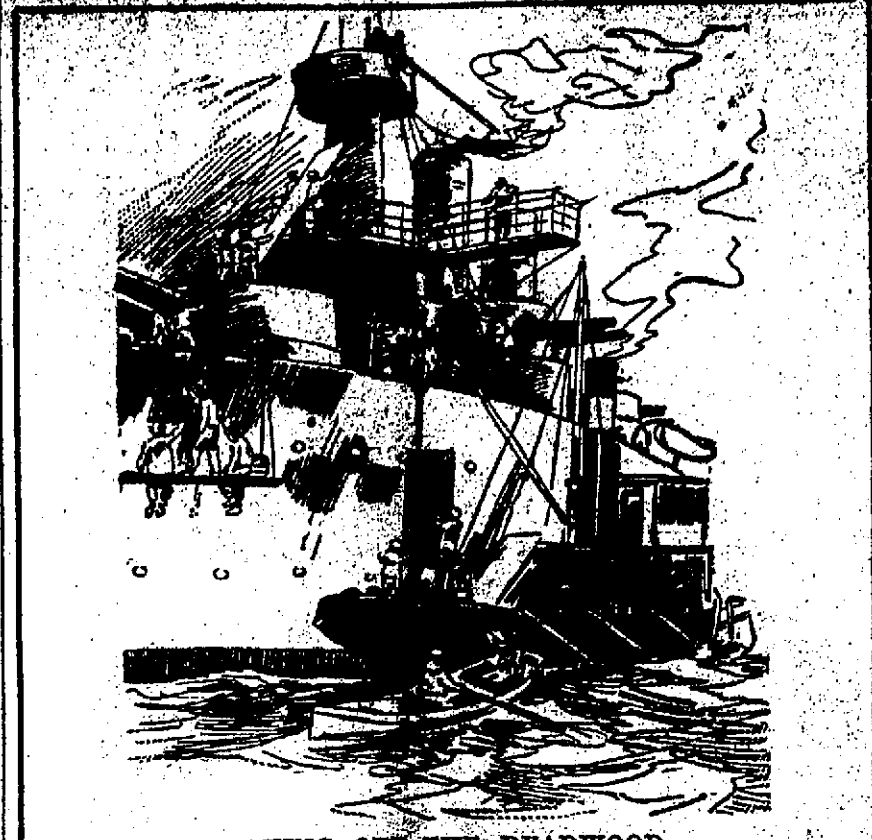
It is to be hoped that the present Legislature will see their way to helping out the commissioners with a more liberal appropriation than has hitherto been granted, so that the present indebtedness may be liquidated and some much needed articles like water sprinklers and mules be obtained.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

Blaze in Wharf Warehouse of Hackfeld & Co.

The fire department was called out just at the crack of midnight. The alarm was sent to the telephone offices from the Customs service watch of last night. At first it thought a ship was burning. The direction was to run to the Pacific Mail wharf. Two steamers and the chemical engine made good time to the water front. It was found that the fire was inside the large warehouse of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., just mauka of the shed of the Pacific Mail wharf.

Suction pipes from the steamers were dropped into the bay. There seemed quite a wait for water. The high wind interfered with getting up steam. The chemical was taken on



TAKING OFF THE DEADWOOD. When a warship is being made ready for active service it is important that she should be stripped of all spare woodwork, boats, etc. At the same time her hull and all exposed parts are treated to a coat of paint.

the dock, but could not get inside the building from that region. It was then brought to the town side, where one of the large double doors had been forced. A minute after chemical streams were applied there came water from both steamers. In about ten minutes there was no more fire.

Damage will amount to several thousand dollars. The storage place was well filled. Everything inside was insured. The contents included 300 sacks of wool, bundles of sugar bags, sacks of flour, nails, matches, rope, wire, boxes of cloth and, prints, in short merchandise of all kinds. Considerable harm must have been done by water, though Chief Hunt tried to avoid this loss.

The fire seemed to have started in about the center of the building. It seized well on the roof timbers, as the iron covering was red hot for many yards. Archie Gillilan was on hand for the owners, but after interviewing watchmen and others thought it was only common guessing to attempt to say what caused the blaze. Any loose fire might have been carried through a ventilator by the prevailing wind, or a cigar or cigarette stump with fire might have been left inside during the day. Water was played on the place for perhaps half an hour. Then a force of Hackfeld men went to work.

The captain of the steamer Cape Otway ran a line of hose from his vessel

HEALTH INTEREST

Two New Matters of the National Sanitary Board.

New Houses in an Unhealthy Locality—Officers Have Investigated—Trials of Life.

Officers Reynolds and McVeigh and several other gentlemen prominently and actively identified with the administration of the Health Department of the Government, are watching with regret the use of the partly reclaimed section of the city now known as River street. They point out that no more unhealthy locality within miles of the center of town could be selected for residence or business purposes. They say that the land is nothing like what it should be to be allowed as building sites and affirm that it will become a death fountain the first time there is any epidemic. The land is low and wet, and upon the slightest rainfall, is made muddy and remains in a marshy condition for a long time. Portions of the tract are said to be nothing more nor less than sewerage basins. The buildings recently put up on the new land are large and each one has inmates about to the limit of the cubic air regulations. The houses are used by Chinese principally. Mr. Reynolds has brought the matter to the attention of the sanitary committee of the Board of Health and hopes for decisive action at an early date.

Nearly every resident of Waikiki has signed a petition that will go to the Board of Health today. There is made a strong protest against the handling of hog manure in open ways by the Chinese gardeners of Waikiki. This article of small commerce is peddled about in ordinary express vans, dipped out in coal oil tins and often stored near the road. The stench is something frightful and the atmosphere is poisoned to the extent of causing sickness.

Other pronounced nuisances to which the attention of the board and the Attorney-General are called are stagnant duck ponds, a Chinese pot shop near Long Branch, numerous shanties without any sanitary conveniences, hog pens lately placed by Japanese and Japanese going about their places in a state of nudity.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1898.

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS.	ELEV. (FT.)	RAIN (IN.)
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	6.95
Hilo (town)	100	7.12
Kaunakakai	1250	12.70
Pepeekeo	100	5.94
Honolulu	300	.....
Honolulu	950	.....
Honolulu	200	6.82
Hakalau	.....	7.06
Honolulu	10	.....
Lanipahoehoe	400	6.38
Kukui	250	4.98
Kukui	750	6.87
Paahoa	300	4.48
Paahoa	1200	5.87
Paahoa	.....	5.39
Honolulu	.....	6.69
Kukui	200	2.34
Nihoa	350	3.15
Kohala (Oahu)	585	2.43
Kohala Mission	234	2.55
Kohala Sugar Co.	1100	5.89
Awai Ranch	2720	2.80
Waimea	950	2.48
Kailua	1540	3.65
Lanikai	1580	2.03
Kailua	800	2.19
Kailua	1200	3.41
Kailua	850	0.71
Nalehu	1250	1.85
Nalehu	1725	3.21
Honolulu	15	0.00
Honolulu	310	0.10
Honolulu	705	.....
Maunaloa	1650	13.86
Olaa (Maunaloa)	2800	.....
Pohakuloa	750	.....
Waikakahu	110	3.26
Kapoho	10	3.05
Pohokuli	850	.....
Kamali	8	1.70
Kalapana	.....	.....

MAUI—		
Kahului	10	0.75
Lahaina	.....	0.09
Olowalu	15	0.00
Hanalei	60	0.00
Waipahoehoe	180	.....
Pala	1400	3.21
Puomalei	2000	1.17
Haleakala Ranch	4000	.....
Kula	.....	4.01
Haleakala	.....	1.84
Kipahulu	.....	.....
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	.....	2.17

MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu	70	1.02

LANAI—		
Koala	1800	0.39
Waipahoehoe	.....	0.63

OAHU—		
Makiki Reservoir	150	2.10
Punahou W. Bureau	50	2.42
Kulaokahu	15	1.20
Kewalo (King St.)	10	0.23
Kapiolani Park	50	2.22
Paooa	80	1.88
Inaana Aylam	50	1.87
Nunaua (School st.)	250	3.80
Nunaua (Wylie st.)	405	4.32
Nunaua (Elec. Stn)	850	7.45
Nunaua, Luakaha	300	2.82
Maunawili	100	1.77
Kaneohe	95	1.68
Waianae	350	4.05
Aluhimau	25	1.72
Kahuku	15	4.40
Waianae	30	0.38
Ewa Plantation	90	0.83
Waipahu	.....	0.63

KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.10
Lihue (Molokaa)	300	.....
Hanalei	200	1.54
Kilauea	325	5.27
Hanalei	10	7.03
Waiawa	32	.....

Records Not Hitherto Published:

HAWAII—		
Hilo (town)	.....	45.41
Ookala	.....	28.43
Kukui	250	20.59
Kohala Sugar Co.	.....	16.23
Kailua	800	6.80
Kailua	1200	9.18
Kapoho	110	24.86

OAHU—		
Kaneohe	100	16.84

C. J. LYONS, Per E. C. L.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

According to the newspapers, an Ohio husband became the happy father of seven children not long ago. Of the seven all lived but one. It is to be hoped he laid in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, the only cure for croup, whooping-cough, colds and coughs, and so insured his children against these diseases. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

This is the Time

of year when every true woman is thinking of house cleaning and getting the house ready for summer. Now, if there is any one thing that helps to "tone up" a reception room, parlor or sitting room it is a handsome

CENTER RUG.

Every housekeeper

makes some changes in her home appointments every spring. Such changes can be made economically and still have the effect of brightening the rest of the fittings.

You'll be interested in our assortment of Rugs, because we placed the order for them under most favorable conditions.



Our stock does not contain a pattern of which there is any doubt as to good wear. We have many pretty patterns for you to choose from, and the qualities can't be duplicated for less money than we ask.

Isn't one of them that isn't a beauty. Some large, some small, some plain, some fancy.

Arch Squares or Grind Cloths. Should also have your attention. Old furniture looks like new after it has passed through our hands.

J. HOPP & Co.

Leading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE. Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED) Are just in receipt of large inventory by their iron bark "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Batins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Buff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Lace, and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burials, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 80 best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Galvanized Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Cherry's, Merocant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO. (LIMITED.)

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 607 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Finest Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued.

To All Ports in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Through to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For Tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure the back and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicines. Sold throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ADVANCE METHOD

Correspondent Advocates Some Industrial Reforms.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

Would Make That Branch Paramount—Precedence in Other Countries.

(Communicated.)

This most important, but much neglected bureau should be the leading department of our Government. Even our paramount Board of Health should be subordinate in the world; the Scandinavians, the Americans and following them the British, have their Bureau of Agriculture the leading department.

When we explain, it is to be hoped that the Press will assist us in advocating this much needed reform.

When the Board of Health desires a location for a hospital, pest-house, wash-house, or for any sanitary measure; or the Board of Education a site for school-houses, the Agricultural Bureau should be consulted. In the United States even the food inspection is under the control of this bureau.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it has become absolutely necessary to our progress to have clear-headed, earnest, practical and progressive men at the head of our Agricultural and Water Bureaus, as well as all the other departments—men who can expand and use scientific methods, whose work should be purely educational and removed from political consideration. The crude systems and waste of money that have prevailed the past 25 years, under the writer's observation, should not be allowed to continue.

As water establishes the value of land, irrigation and its scientific distribution should be the leading problem of our Government.

Large tracts of land on this island, now valueless, without water for general agricultural purposes, could be made productive and valuable by irrigation. The time cannot be far remote, in this age of irrigation when it will be found that the exhaustless supplies of water in Manoa and other valleys are available. When you enter Manoa valley, and see the water winding its way to the sea just as it did in Kanehameha's time no doubt, and on the left side being pumped in from the Berea street pumping station, or led from the Nuuanu reservoirs, as far as Manoa's milk ranch, you can truly say "Here is a lavish waste of Nature's gift." Had the Legislature committee, who reported adversely on the Manoa water storage, consulted the writer, there is no doubt but that they would have made a favorable report, and an adverse one to the contemplated reservoir in the bottomless Diamond Head.

It is an undoubted fact that it has been the aim of the present Government for the past few years, to offer every possible facility towards placing men on vacant lands of all the islands, and advertising our land system, under which land may be taken up—and has stimulated a spirit of thrift in those who were otherwise almost dependent. But our greatest need as it seems, is first of all proper experimental work—Stations on each island with a skilled chemist at the head. Every station of this kind would be an object lesson to all, coffee planters in particular, where scientific methods of modern industries could be taught.

When an industry is prosperous, individualism is natural enough, but when trials arise, the utility of association is at once felt. To effect good on a large scale men must combine their efforts. Co-operation is a joint stock individualism. In the writer's country, Sweden, they have a system of co-operative agricultural credit association, to prevent the small land owners from falling into the hands of the money-lender. This association advances money only for the purpose of agricultural benefits and sees that the money is expended for the purposes for which the advances are made. This society has an experienced scientist to visit the small land owners, once a month or so, to teach them new methods in agriculture. All sorts of labor-saving implements, better breeds of cattle, etc., are bought through this association.

That coffee, like sugar, will be a success in Hawaii, there is no doubt. There may be failures in the coffee industry, as there have been in sugar. It is difficult matter to make a successful farmer out of an otherwise clear headed business or professional man, who is unaccustomed to the hardships of a country life and its struggle. We have had example of that in the projects and investors in several sugar plantations, passed into the hands of agents and money-lenders for the book account and small amounts of cash.

Through sheer force of character and unswerving perseverance a few of our original sugar planters are now living in comparative independence, while others through inexperience or want of thrift have failed.

A Terrible Maxim Gun.

WAYNE Me, April 3.—Hudson Maxim, a brother of Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim rapid fire gun, has just invented a gun that in its awful destructive force goes

far beyond Hiram's. It is called the Maxim aerial torpedo, and is designed for coast defense and naval work. The torpedo is fired into the air, instead of being shot along the surface of the water. It is used the same as any cannon or mortar. The gun from which it is fired has a bore of 28 inches. It will throw a ton of dynamite a distance of five miles, and if the torpedo strikes anywhere within 200 feet of a warship it will shiver it to atoms. Mr. Maxim has also invented a smokeless powder to use with the torpedo.

Punahou Teachers.

Mrs. Lillian Turner, well known as one of the best teachers of Honolulu, and formerly in the corps of Professor Scott, has been engaged as a teacher for Punahou Preparatory School. The trustees are fortunate in securing Mrs. Turner, whose appointment was strenuously recommended by Prof. F. A. Hosmer.

Miss Ely, a most valued member of the Punahou Preparatory staff of teachers, will remain only to the end of the present term, much to the regret of the school managers. Miss Ely returns again to her old position in the Phil Armour Normal Institute of Chicago.

The new man at Oahu College in place of J. L. Howard, who is studying medicine on the Coast, is Prof. Albert N. Campbell of Stockton Business College. He will arrive next month.

Dr. Harper, of the University of Chicago, asked that graduates of his university be accepted as eligible, without examination, to become teachers in the Chicago public schools, but the High School Committee refused to comply, saying the graduates must stand examination just the same as everybody else.

A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies?

Here is such case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880, my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fullness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and palpitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together, and had barely strength to move."

"At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but still she did not get her strength up; and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her strength. In a short time she was quite a new woman. Since that time (now nearly twelve years ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house, and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right.—Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Durham, October 25th, 1893."

We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from—that it comes from digested food and not from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion of mind on this important point.

For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indigestion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weakness—weakness which, continued long enough, must end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her—whatever they may have been—did not cure the torpid and inflamed stomach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's Syrup. But the trouble is this: Medicines that will do this are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course. Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact. But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic;" there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) cures the disorder, drives out the poison, repairs the machine. Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and digestion and strength. You see the order—the sequence. Yes, Well, please bear it in mind. The mechanics set the engine in order; then the stoker gets up the steam.

And of the human body—the noblest of all machines—Mother Seigel's Syrup is the skilled mechanic.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with itching palms and shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes, because the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Send for "How to Cleanse, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," a book of intensely interesting matter to Ladies, post free.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.
Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.
Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.
Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.
Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.
Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
 FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Free Wind.

Having carefully bottled up all the "blowing" done by our competitors during the past few months we are now able to offer the public **FREE WIND**, and you will find same on tap a little to the East of our King street store door, also near our Bicycle display in the store.

Everybody is welcome to wind, and the connections will fit any wheel.

By the "Zealandia" we have another shipment of **RAMBLERS** and **COLUMBIAS**; also an Enameling Oven for our Repair Department.

For new wheels, or for the best repair work, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Art Pictures,

FRAMED OR UNFRAMED.

—AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.**
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.**
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.**
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.**
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.**
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.**
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
 Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
 Cures Scoury Sores.
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
 Cures Glandular Swellings.
 Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
 From whatever Cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit attention to give it a trial to suit the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 1/2, 1, and 2 sizes containing six times the quantity, 1/2, each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases—by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL OPINIONS DATED OCTOBER 1893, LANCET, LONDON.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CASTLE & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
 ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
 WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
 SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
 SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

K. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reinsurance	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,900,000
Total reinsurance	44,790,000

The undersigned general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and, Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. BACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,582.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	£ 2,000,000
2—Fire Fund—	2,000,000
3—Life and Annuity Funds—	8,954,582
	£12,954,582

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,288 £ 9
 Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,707 £ 7
 £3,000,000

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

REAL POI WANTED

Molokai People Can Abide Flour Paste No Longer.

SAY THERE IS TARD ON MAUI

Board of Health Regulation on Autopsies—Hilo Britishers Make an Offer.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held as usual yesterday afternoon. There were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Emerson, Day, Alvarez and Monserrat, C. B. Reynolds, G. W. Smith and D. Kellipio.

The following proposed regulation of the Board of Health relating to the making of autopsies in institutions under the care of the Board of Health:

1. Every physician or medical officer in charge of any hospital, asylum or other institution for the care or treatment of the sick maintained by the Board of Health, is authorized in his discretion to make such autopsy, or scientific examination, as he shall deem necessary or desirable, of the body of any patient who has died in the institution under his charge.

2. Every such examination and autopsy shall be made in the presence of not less than two witnesses. The results of every such autopsy shall be immediately recorded by the physician and a copy of the same sent to the Board of Health.

3. It shall be the privilege of the friends of the deceased to be represented at the autopsy by some person appointed by them for the purpose. The matter was deferred until the next regular meeting.

A letter from H. D. Wilehard to Senator Rice was read. In this the writer asked for information as to what to do upon finding cattle affected with tuberculosis. President Smith stated that he had been spoken to by Senator Rice and had told the latter that any cattle found to be affected with tuberculosis should be destroyed and buried at a suitable depth. Senator Rice stated that there were not many cattle on Kauai affected with the disease but once in a while an affected animal was found.

A petition from residents and taxpayers of the Districts of Hilo and Hamakua asked that a veterinary inspector for the Town of Hilo be appointed for the purpose of examining all live stock from foreign ports with a view to the prevention of introduction of various diseases. The importation of live stock into Hilo has greatly increased during the past few years making such an officer an absolute necessity.

The matter was referred to the Minister of the Interior, its proper place.

A letter from H. D. Elliott of Hilo announced the meeting of British subjects in Hilo on May 5th and the passage of a resolution to increase to \$2,000 the subscription to the Diamond Jubilee Fund for the purpose of adding to the present Government hospital in Hilo an addition to be known as the "Victoria Jubilee Annex" and to be used for the Anglo-Saxon residents of the Island of Hawaii.

President Smith was of the opinion that the offer was a good one and could be accepted. Geo. W. Smith said he was afraid there might be a conflict in the event of acceptance of the offer. It was finally decided that the Board entertain the proposition provided the building, when erected, shall become the property of the Hawaiian Government to be used for hospital purposes subject to the reservation that it shall be used only "for the benefit and use of the Anglo-Saxon residents of the Island of Hawaii."

A petition drawn up at a recent meeting of the lepers at the settlement on Molokai asked that the poi and palai supply be obtained from the Wailuku Taro Co. and that the petitioners be not compelled to wait for the supply from Honolulu. The petitioners represented that they could stand four poi no longer, that they were in great pain and should have palai at once. They had learned that taro was plentiful on Maui and asked for immediate relief.

The report of the special committee of the Legislature, appointed to visit the leper settlement, was read by President Smith.

A communication from Minister Cooper enclosing the questions propounded by Rep. McCandless in the House in the morning, regarding doubt in the cases of certain lepers at the settlement on Molokai, was read. The Board decided that the persons mentioned be allowed to come to Honolulu for re-examination should they so desire.

At 5 p. m. Board went into Executive session.

Brutal People.

Charlie McWayne, aged six, lies at the home of S. C. Allen, with his left arm broken in two places and his head and one shoulder badly bruised. The child in the youngest son of Dr. McWayne. The little boy was leaving a street car from Waikiki at the corner of King and Alakea. The tram driver was watching to see that the lad landed safely. Just as the boy had one foot on the sidewalk he was run down by a back outfit. The horse struck the child and the wheels passed over his body. The hack came from mauka,

was moving fast, and made a turn to within a few inches of the sidewalk. Everyone rushed to the child. The number of the hack was not noticed. Its passengers were a man and woman well dressed. So far no one has been found who can identify the driver.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 17.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson from Kauai ports.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Br. S. S. Cape Otway, Savage, from Vancouver.

Wednesday, May 18.

Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.
Stmr. Mokohi, Bennet, from Molokai, Lanai and Maui.
Stmr. Helene, McDonald, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Thursday, May 19.

Am. brigtn. W. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Upolu, Hellingesen, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 17.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, for San Francisco.
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for China and Japan.
Am. bk. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Lahaina.

Wednesday, May 18.

Stmr. Mokohi, Bennet, for Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Paauhau.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, for Kapaa.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, May 19.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Calhoun, for San Francisco via Hilo.
Stmr. Kaena, Mosher, for Wailua.
VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.
Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Hawaii and Maui ports, at 10 a. m.
Stmr. Upolu, for Hawaii ports at 2 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Wailua and Kekaha at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, May 17—Geo. A. Murdoch, wife and 2 children, E. Durman and wife, Wm. W. Benedict, A. E. Ingersoll, R. Swan.
From Vancouver, per Br. S. S. Cape Otway, May 17—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinan, May 17—W. W. Goodale, Miss A. C. Edwards, J. G. Rothwell, Mrs. S. Hapai and daughter, F. G. Da Rosa, Miss E. Castle, Mrs. E. G. Hitchcock, A. W. Dunn, J. Macintosh, H. Fitterer, W. von Gravenmeyer, D. Porter, C. Slavin, J. R. Gasper, A. Francis, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, C. R. Benton, A. H. Benton, H. L. Holstein, Rev. Satomi, Rev. S. Kanda, Miss M. Frell, Miss E. Friel, Rev. W. Ault, Lee You, H. Vierra and 88 deck passenger.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, May 18—2,700 bags sugar for C. Brewer & Co.

For Hilo and Hamakua, per stmr. Maui, May 18—T. W. Greig and Mrs. Marsh.

From San Francisco, per bktn. W. G. Irwin, May 19—Mrs. B. Watkins.

For San Francisco, per bk. Archer, May 17—E. F. Mullen, J. Rutledge, E. Hoskins and wife, Miss Hoskins, Miss H. Bryant and Master Philip Levey.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 17—W. F. Storey, Jas. Bicknell, J. P. Cooke, Thos. Ryan, C. Keawe, F. Freudenberg, Mr. Gallagher, Mrs. A. H. P. Hakole, J. Josepa, wife and 2 children.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 17—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. W. H. Rice, C. Wolters, Mrs. H. Isenberg, Sheriff J. H. Coney, W. Weinsberger, J. Tilden, L. Weibke, Lydia Kanoo, S. W. Cowles, Mrs. Aldrich, J. I. Silva, R. Nelson, F. Gay, Miss J. Smith, Miss M. Bechert, E. Longhelm.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 17—S. Hiral, H. R. Hitchcock, M. B. Macfarlane, H. Peters, Dr. McWayne, F. Andrade, J. Gomez, J. McCandless, Mrs. Scrimger and daughter, Geo. Clark, Dr. Dahlker, Miss von Holt, Geo. McDougall, Geo. McDougall, Jr., J. Humberg, Mrs. Dr. Weddick, W. O. Atwater.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Zealandia, May 17—Dr. J. F. Gibbon and the Misses Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Gains Smith, Mrs. C. J. Finkel and son, Mrs. P. A. Bemis, Miss F. A. Clarke, Miss M. F. Clarke, W. B. Jones, N. E. May, Miss Adair, Miss Mary Brooks, R. C. Scott, F. S. Banks, Mrs. D. W. McNicoll and two children, Mrs. J. L. Torbert and two children, Mrs. Cora Martin, W. Rankin, George Ford, Miss L.

Crocker, Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hocknast, Miss Emmons, Judge and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, W. P. Boyd, C. D. Chase, Miss L. M. Curtis, Miss F. L. Curtis, Mrs. Capt. Nichols, Mrs. J. M. Driscoll, J. M. Sasse, I. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Louisdon, C. H. Gorman, T. K. Jades, T. A. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Mrs. F. M. Mason, Miss Mason, Mrs. J. E. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs and two children, Rev. F. C. M. Limburg, Mrs. C. J. McCarthy and 5 children, Mrs. Winterhalter, E. Winkley, U. S. N. Mrs. Young and 99 stowage.

DIED.
O'CONNOR—At the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, at 2 p. m., May 18, 1893, "Jerry" O'Connor, for many years a resident of Honolulu.

HOLMES—In Oahu, Mexico, on the 7th inst. Walter Holmes, of pneumonia. Deceased was a former resident of Hilo and Honolulu and leaves two little daughters in Mexico and two brothers here, Mr. M. V. Holmes of Honolulu and Mr. E. C. Holmes of Hilo. Deceased was son-in-law to Mrs. G. W. Willough of Honolulu and was well known on the Islands.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	PRECIP.	BAROM.	MOON
MAY 17	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 18	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 19	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 20	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 21	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 22	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 23	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 24	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 25	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 26	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 27	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 28	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 29	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12
" 30	SE 10-15	70-75	75	0.00	30.00	11-12

Barometer corrected for temperature of elevation, but not for gravity.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of a portion of the land of PUANAHULU, N. KONA, containing 12,000 acres, more or less.

Term of lease, 21 years.

Upset rental, \$150 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Also at same time and place will be sold 116.1 acres, at said PUANAHULU, under special conditions of payment and improvement.

Upset price \$390.25.

For full particulars as to terms of above, plans, etc., apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or to J. Kaelemakule, Kailua, N. Kona.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, May 2, 1893.

By order of the Commissioners of Public Lands, notice is hereby given that the above sale will be held at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, instead of the office of the sub-agent, Kailua, at the same date and hour.

C. P. LAUKA,
Secretary Land Commission.
Public Lands office, Honolulu, May 17, 1893.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On June 4th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction:

Lease of Government land of Waiuku, Hana, Maui.
Area, 1,115 acres, a little more or less.
Terms, 21 years from 2, 1899.
Upset rental, \$100 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.
Lease subject to restrictions for forest preservation, and to reservations for settlement purposes.
For full particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph H. Nawahi.

On reading and filing the petition of Emma A. Nawahi, Administratrix, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate situated at Hilo, Hawaii and Puna, Hawaii, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 14, 1893.
By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Second Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of W. Y. Horner of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by W. L. Decoto, son-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to W. L. Decoto, notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Circuit Court Room of the Second Circuit at Wailuku, Maui, is appointed the time and place for hearing said Petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, May 5, 1893.
By the Court,
H. F. TAVARES,
Clerk Circuit Court Second Circuit.
1893-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eleazar Lazarus, of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, and a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Joseph O. Carter having been filed:

Notice is hereby given that Monday, June 13, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 10, 1893.
By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert N. Cowes, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Margaret G. Cowes, having been filed:

Notice is hereby given, that Monday, June 13, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A. D. 1893.
By the Court,
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of John R. Silva, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Maria Silva, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to her, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A. D. 1893.
By the Court,
P. D. KELLETT, JR.,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of James Adams Martin, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, May 27, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House, Hilo, Hawaii, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application when and where any persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By the Court,
DANIEL PORTER,
Clerk.
Hilo, Hawaii, April 26, 1893.
1893-31F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 31st day of December, 1892, made by Ellen P. Clark, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands to the Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd., a Hawaiian Corporation, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 168, pages 241, 242 and 243; said Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd., corporation, intends to foreclose the same for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: non-payment of interest when due. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the land, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

"All and singular the real property on Lihia street in Honolulu described as follows, to wit: that portion of the land awarded by Royal Patent No. 5554, Land Commission Award, numbered 9009, issued to Kanelelele, and of the same premises that were conveyed to Charles W. Clark by S. P. Kalama, by deed dated May 5th, 1893, and recorded in Liber 18, page 354, devised to said mortgagee by said Charles W. Clark, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the east corner at the north side of Lihia street and running N. 45 deg. 30 min. Magnetic, 81.2 feet along Palapaa; N. 35 deg. 15 min. Magnetic, 26.4 feet along Palapaa, thence offset toward Ewa 125 feet to north edge of Auwai; S. 37 deg. 30 min. W. Magnetic 60.1 feet along north side of Auwai and Holoia; N. 67 deg. 15 min. W. Magnetic, 42.7 feet along same; S. 45 deg. 30 min. E. Magnetic 109 feet along makai portion of R. P. 5554 sold to C. Brown, to Lihia street; thence N. 38 deg. 45 min. E. Magnetic 78.6 feet along north side of Lihia street to initial point and containing an area of 18-100 of an acre.

Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

ESTATE OF S. G. WILDER, LTD.
For further particulars apply to
KINNEY & BALLOU,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, May 16, 1893.
1893-41F

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 15th, 1894, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, and again assigned to the undersigned by said trustees by assignment dated April 6th, A. D. 1898, and now being recorded in said Registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely:

1st. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Wailuku, in said Hanalei, Apana 1 consisting of two land and kula, and containing an area of 1 acre, 2 roads, 10 perches, and Apana 2, being a house lot, area 1 acre 12 perches and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 11069, issued to Auhua.

2d. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Wailuku, Apana 1 being two land and containing an area of 1 acre and 20 perches, and Apana 2, a house lot and containing an area of 1 road and 23 perches, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 3668, Land Commission Award No. 9267, issued to Pumala.

The above mentioned and described premises being the same that were conveyed to the said William Kalkind by the said Auhua by deed dated February 10, 1881; and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 72 on folio 75.

3d. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Wailuku, Hanalei, in said Island of Kauai, Apana 1, being two land and kula land and containing an area of 3 roads, 35 perches and Apana 2, being two land and containing an area of 1 road, 25 perches, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5340, Land Commission Award No. 9078, issued to Kalkind, the father of said William Kalkind.

4th. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at said Wailuku, being Apana 1 and 4, Land Commission Award Nos. 3917 and 10305, made to D. Nahau and consisting of a house lot containing an area of 3 roads, 5 perches, and four taro patches, containing an area of 3 roads and 37 perches and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said Solomon K. Nihou, by E. Kahiau and W. Hinekapu, by deed dated February 24, 1874, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar, in Liber 59 on folios 226-5.

Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

JOSEPH ENOS,
Assignee of Mortgage.
For further particulars apply to
J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.
Dated Honolulu, May 6, 1898.
1896-41F

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in two certain mortgages made by Hermann Kaouli, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Joseph Marden of said Honolulu, the first dated February 22, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 166 on folios 464-6, and the second dated February

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.
In the matter of the Estate of Joseph H. Nawahi.

On reading and filing the petition of Emma A. Nawahi, Administratrix, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said estate situated at Hilo, Hawaii and Puna, Hawaii, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, Oahu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., May 14, 1893.
By the Court,
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Second Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of W. Y. Horner of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by W. L. Decoto, son-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to W. L. Decoto, notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June